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Wednesday, August 24, 1960
Bhadra 2, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLV, 1960/1882 (Saka)

[*August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)*]

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

(*Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 to 20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N. B.—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 24, 1960/Bhadra 2, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bankers from Abroad

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*686. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 243 on the 19th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Mission of priminent bankers from Britain, U.S.A. and West Germany came to India to study the economic needs of India;

(b) if so, the details of the various aspects of the economic needs discussed with the Mission; and

(c) the nature of the report, if any, submitted by the Mission?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered important aspects relevant to the economic development of the country including the requirements of our plan programmes.

(c) Copies of the report have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Mission assured us any assistance to meet the foreign exchange requirements?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The report of the Mission is available in the Library. Such a Mission cannot assure anything.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature and details of the suggestions made by the Government to the Mission for assistance and what is the view of the Mission?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We do not make any suggestions. The Mission came here and discussed with the Government, various departments and the private people and went to the various projects. On that basis they have submitted a report copies of which are available to the hon. Members.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it was a non-official Mission and how far its recommendations will be backed up by the respective Governments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is difficult for this Government to say what the other Governments will do.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any assistance has been proposed by the bankers for the public sector of our country and what assistance will be given to the public sector?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Mission has said nothing, as far as I remember, about supporting one or the other.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In the report it has been stated that for the Third Plan project-wise help can be given from the international monetary institutions. May I know whether it is so and whether the Government proposes to press upon them to allot wholesale amount for the Third Plan or whether only project-wise allotments could be made?

Shri Morarji Desai: That will be for the Governments which give us help and it is with those Governments that we will have to negotiate. Then is the time when these points could be pressed.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the report submitted by the bankers Mission to the President of the World Bank may result in more private investments coming from the U.S.A.?

Shri Morarji Desai: One can always expect that one will receive whatever is required to be received. That is all that one can say. It will be difficult to say what will happen and what will not happen.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: As far as the report goes, it is clear that the Mission is not for encouraging allotments for India so far as the public sector is concerned. May I know whether the Government of India has accepted it?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that they had made no difference between the public and the private sectors.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this Mission, when it left this country, offered certain criticisms of our Second Plan and if so whether those criticisms had not affected the attitude of the countries that have sponsored this Mission?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know if there was any such criticism which will have any such effect.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know if this Mission was from the private persons connected with the banking industry in their respective countries? Does not the Government think that it is interference in the internal affairs of this country and, if so, what steps does the Government propose to remedy it?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member does not know the facts and that is why he makes this incorrect inference. This Mission was not on the individual initiative of the three people who came here. I had made a statement about it here on a question. This was sponsored by the World Bank and it asked whether we agreed to the proposal and we agreed to that. Where is the question of interference? The hon. Member has a superlative sense of sensitiveness.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this Mission had suggested that the Third Plan be dropped as its objectives are very ambitious?

Shri Morarji Desai: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The report, I believe, has been placed in the Library. What is the meaning of going beyond the report?

Shri Hem Barua: When this Mission left our country, they offered certain criticisms of our Plan; they were published in the newspapers. They said that the plan was ambitious and it should be pruned and so on.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the hon. Member points out what they have actually said, then I will be able to tell him what it is.

Mr. Speaker: We are now confining ourselves to the report. Next question.

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय

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*६८७. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सूपकार :
श्री ग्रासर :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री वाजपेयी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के मामलों की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त चटर्जी जांच समिति ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो संभवत: कब तक जांच पूरी हो जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि समिति में कुछ और सदस्य नियुक्त किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति अथवा अन्य कोई अधिकारी जांच समिति की बैठकों में भाग ले रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) १९६० के अन्त तक ।

(ग) जी, हां । समिति को अधिक व्यापक रूप देने के लिये दो अतिरिक्त सदस्यों की नियुक्ति की गयी है ।

(घ) जी, हां । अभी तक हुई लगभग सभी बैठकों में उप-कुलपति उपस्थित थे ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) No, Sir.

(b) By the end of 1960.

(c) Yes, Sir. Two additional members have been appointed to make the Committee more broad-based.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Vice-Chancellor has attended practically all the meetings held so far.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देते हुये यह कहा था कि हम विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति को यह कहेंगे कि वह बैठकों में भाग न लें और उसके पश्चात वह बैठकों में भाग ले रहे हैं और उस कारण विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित अधिकारी, जिन के द्वारा बहुत सी जानकारी प्राप्त हो सकती है, अब वह जानकारी नहीं देना चाहते, तो सरकार इस सम्बंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने को विचार करती है ?

Shri A. M. Tariq: Sir, on a point of order. This matter is now under investigation by this enquiry committee. I would like to have some directive from you whether it is proper for this House to discuss this thing when an enquiry committee has been appointed and it is discussing this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The point of order must be stated in one or two words. The point of order is clear. The hon. Member thinks that it is a judicial body. It is not. The enquiry is being made by some persons; they have been appointed by the Government or by the Vice-Chancellor. We are not even going into the details. The hon. Members are entitled to say why two additional members have been added and why the Vice-Chancellor is allowed to preside over it when the charges are against the University. These are all quite relevant matter and there is no point of order.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: According to the Aligarh Muslim University Act,

statute 3(1) the Vice-Chancellor can attend or address any meeting which is appointed by the executive council. That is the constitutional position. Nothing can prevent the Vice-Chancellor from attending the meetings of the committee which was appointed by the executive council. I should like to add further that even if the Visitor had appointed a committee, the University has a right to nominate one of their representatives to be present at those meetings. Therefore, that would not have made any difference. I did not say that the Vice-Chancellor would be asked not to attend the meetings. There is nothing I can do in this matter. All that I said was that if there were charges against the Vice-Chancellor, he would have the discretion not to attend the meetings. I cannot prevent him from attending the meetings. He has a right to attend the meetings. If there were charges against him, he would have discretion not to attend the meetings.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : जो गवाहियां इस संबंध में यह जांच समिति ले रही है तो उस रिपोर्टमें से गवाहियों को हटाया जा सकता है क्या ऐसा अधिकार भी उपकुलपति को है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं आपका प्रश्न समझा नहीं हूं। क्या आपका यह मतलब है कि वाइस चांसलर को हटा दें।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो गवाहियां इस जांच समिति के सामने दी जा रही हैं, क्या उपकुलपति या विश्वविद्यालय की समिति को यह अधिकार होगा कि उनमें से कुछ को हटा दें ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं, यह अधिकार उपकुलपति को नहीं कि कोई गवाही उसमें से हटा दें।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह सत्य है कि मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के इंजिनियरिंग कलेज के प्रिंसिपल श्री शाह को वाइस चांसलर के मकान के सामने सायंकाल के समय पीटा गया और जो व्यक्ति इस संबंध में पकड़े गये हैं उनमें से एक वह भी व्यक्ति है जोकि वाइस चांसलर के मकान में रहता है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मुझे कोई इल्म नहीं है। यह पुलिस का मामला है और पुलिस को इसके बारे में पूछा जाना चाहिये।

डा० खुशवक्त राय: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उपकुलपति के इस जांच समिति में बैठने के कारण जो साक्षियां मिलनी चाहियें, वे क्या मिल रही हैं या नहीं मिल रही हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस वक्त इसके बारे में कुछ कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है और जब तक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती तब तक कोई राय इस मामले में नहीं दी जा सकती है। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है कि उपकुलपति चाहें तो इस कमेटी में बैठ सकते हैं, ऐसा करने से उनको एक्ट के मुताबिक कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय के इस वक्तव्य को देखते हुये कि कानून में यह व्यवस्था है कि कुलपति चाहें तो इस कमेटी की बैठकों में हिस्सा ले सकते हैं और उनके इस आश्वासन को देखते हुये जोकि उन्होंने इस सदन में दिया था कि उनकी यह इच्छा है कि स्वयं उपकुलपति के खिलाफ कोई चार्जिज होंगे तो वह नहीं बैठेंगे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपकुलपति को कोई ऐसी राय दी है कि इस सिद्धांत को देखते हुये वह इस कमेटी में न बैठें ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I have made a statement on the floor of this House, and I have said that the Vice-Chancellor would have the discretion not to attend the meetings if there are charges against him. This a common practice which is followed everywhere.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक इस जांच

समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास पहुंच जायेगी और शायद उसके ऊपर अमल करते करते कई महीने और लग जायेंगे, तो इस बीच में अगर वहां पर कोई दुर्घटनायें होती हैं या कोई अनियमितता होती है, तो इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने की क्या कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है? जैसा कि श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी ने अभी उल्लेख किया है कि वहां पर मारपीट हुई है तो इस तरह की घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने के लिये इस तरह की आशंकाओं को टालने के लिये वहां कोई अन्तर्कालीन व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह ला एंड आर्डर का प्रश्न है। अगर कोई मारपीट होती है युनिवर्स्टी में तो फिर जिस तरह से और लोगों के साथ डील किया जाता है उसी तरह से इनके साथ भी डील किया जाना चाहिये। जिन को मारापीटा जाता है, उनको इसकी इत्तिला पुलिस को देनी चाहिये और फिर उस पर कार्रवाई हो सकती है।

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member suggesting that such a kind of manhandling or something interferes with the proper enquiry that is going on? If it interfers, then it is not merely a matter of law and order. If the enquiry is prevented, then it is not merely a matter of law and order. If it does not interfere, then it is a matter of law and order.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have no information about this matter. If the hon. Member has any information he may kindly send it on to me and I will send it to the committee and ask them whether any interference is taking place in their work.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that in the past similar enquiry committees were appointed over other universities and the Vice Chancellors there were always associated with those enquiries?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have said that there is a provision in the Act that the Vice Chancellor has the freedom to attend the meetings. He may not attend the meetings, that is within his discretion.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know who are these two additional members and whether they were appointed at the request of the Vice Chancellor?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The two additional members appointed are Mr. P. N. Sapru and Mr. Shamiri. The Vice Chancellor took my approval before appointing these two members.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: मेरे पहले प्रश्न का वास्तविक मंतव्य यह था कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में जो जांच हो रही ह, उसमें जो लोग सच्ची राय देना चाहते हैं उनके रास्ते में रुकावटें डाली जा रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि लोग स्वतंत्रापूर्वक अपने विचारों को प्रकट कर सकें?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो इन्क्वायरी होगी, वह बिल्कुल इंडिपेंडेंट होगी, किसी प्रकार की रुकावटें नहीं होंगी। अगर आपके सामने कोई ऐसी मिसालें हों कि रुकावटें आ रही हैं तो आप मुझे बतायें और मैं कमेटी के सामने इस मामले को रखूंगा।

Shri Supakar: Sir, it was expected that the report would be ready by the end of August or the first week of September. Now we are told that it will go over till the end of this year. May I know if this delay is due to some amount of non cooperation on the part of the authorities concerned?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. Some delay has taken place because the committee resigned and there was delay in the committee resuming its work. It is expected that the report will be submitted by the end of September.

Shri Ansar: May I know whether it is a fact that one meeting of the

committee was held in Hyderabad; if so, the reasons for that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Chairman is living at Hyderabad and probably he thought it convenient to call the meeting at Hyderabad. There is nothing which prevents the Chairman from calling a meeting at any place he likes.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस चटर्जी जांच आयोग ने अभी तक कितने महानुभावों की गवाहियां ली हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अब इसकी फेहरिस्त तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन जहां तक मुझे पता है काफी लोग गये हैं गवाहियों के तौर पर इस पिछली मीटिंग में ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the association of the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University with the Mudaliar Committee left an awkward trail, why is it that the Government has not tried to profit by the experience of that?

Mr. Speaker: Whether it left an awkward trail or not is the point. This is what in law is called a leading question. It need not be answered.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of the assault incident other staff members of the University are afraid to come forward and give evidence; if so, may I know what protection is given to them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If they are afraid, what can I do? How can I infuse courage in them. If a person is conscientious and if he thinks that some wrong has been done, I think it is his public duty to go and report it before the Committee. Why should he be afraid because the Vice-Chancellor is there?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल श्री कन्हैयालाल मणिकलाल मुंशी ने इस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही विस्तृत रिपोर्ट गृह मंत्रालय को दी थी और क्या यह जांच समिति उस रिपोर्ट को प्राप्त करके भी उससे कुछ लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : दी होगी, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। अगर जांच समिति चाहे वह रिपोर्ट तो उसके बारे में मुझे लिखे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह समिति जो सिफारिशें करेगी, उन पर अन्तिम निर्णय केन्द्रय सरकार करेगी या विश्वविद्यालय की एग्ज़क्टिव काउंसिल करेगी ?

श्री का० ला० श्रीमाली : नियमों के अनुसार यह रिपोर्ट एग्जक्टिव काउंसिल के पास जाएगी । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की जरूर जो सिफारिशें होंगी, उन के ऊपर गौर करेगी ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या वह रिपोर्ट लोक सभा में भी आएगी ?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether this Committee will take note of the recommendations made by the last enquiry committee presided over by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Committee will look into all the relevant material that is at its disposal.

बुनियादी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी मोनोग्राफ

*६८८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुनियादी शिक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर दूसरे मोनोग्राम की प्रतियां तैयार करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). मोनोग्राफों की हस्त-लिपियां प्राप्त हो गई हैं और उनका परीक्षण किया जा रहा है । यह बता सकना संभव नहीं है कि यह कितने समय में प्रकाशन के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगी । प्रकाशन में देरी कुछ ऐसे कारणों से हो गई है जिन पर काबू पा सकना सम्भव नहीं है जैसे पुस्तकों की तैयारी, उसके बाद उनके परीक्षण तथा प्रकाशन के लिये तैयार होने से पूर्व किये जाने वाले पुनरीक्षण आदि में लगने वाला समय ।

श्री० म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मोनोग्राफ के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या राय है ?

डा० क० ला० श्रीमाली : प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में ? पहले यह तैयार हो जाए तब प्रयोग किया जा सकता है और फिर सरकार राय कायम कर सकती है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पहला सैट बन चुका है, यह दूसरा सैट बन रहा है । पहले सट के बारे में क्या राय है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो आपने पूछा था वह था सैकिंड सट आफ मोनोग्राफ्स के डिफ्रेंट एसपैक्ट्स। मैं यही आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे तैयार हो रहे हैं और जहां तक उनके प्रयोग का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में बाद में ही राय कायम की जा सकती है, जब वे तैयार हो जायें । दूसरे के बारे में अगर आप नोटिस देंगे तो मैं बता दूंगा ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इन मोनोग्राफ्स का सम्बन्ध है यह केवल चित्र के सदृश कोई चीज है या इसमें कोई भाषा भी लिखी जाएगी और अगर भाषा लिखी जाएगी तो क्या जितनी भाषायें हमने स्वीकार की हैं अपने संविधान में, उन सब भाषाओं में भी ये बनायें जायेंगे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, वे बनाये जा सकते हैं । हिन्दी में होंगे । लेकिन बाद में अंग्रेजी में भी और दूसरी भाषाओं में भी बनाये जा सकते हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : बनाये जा सकते हैं यह बात तो ठीक है । मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है कि वे सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में बनाये जायेंगे या अभी इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सैट किस भाषा में बन रहे हैं और उनको दुबारा बनाने का प्रश्न क्यों खड़ा हुआ ? क्या पहले वाले सैट ठीक नहीं साबित हुए ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह दूसरे विषयों के ऊपर हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने भाषा के बारे में पूछा कि वे किस भाषा में बन रहे हैं ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह सभी हिन्दी में तैयार होंगे । अगर वे अंग्रेजी में होंगे तब भी वे हिन्दी में तैयार किये जायगे ।

Traffic in Delhi

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*689. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the Committee appointed to examine the entire question of the regulation of

traffic on special occasions in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The recommendations of the Committee on Traffic Arrangements for special occasions in Delhi fall into five categories, namely—

(1) improvement in the road system,

(2) co-ordination between organisers of functions and the local authorities,

(3) public relations,

(4) traffic regulations at the site of functions and the approaches thereto, and

(5) training and equipment of the traffic police.

2. Plans have been prepared in regard to the construction of diversionary roads and for increasing the width of certain existing roads. The construction of some diversionary roads is shortly being taken in hand and they are expected to be completed before the end of the year.

3. Co-ordination Committees have been set-up which will provide close liaison between the organisers of functions and the local authorities. Arrangements have been made to ensure that traffic arrangements on the occasion of important functions are explained well in advance through the press and other sources.

4. Model traffic regulations and schemes have been prepared for functions held at the Ramlila Grounds, Exhibition Grounds, the Delhi University, and on the occasion of Republic Day, and for the arrival of distinguished visitors at Palam Airfield.

5. Special courses of training have been introduced for the Delhi traffic police. To make the traffic police more mobile and to provide for quick communication between different sectors additional vehicles have been sanctioned. Proposals for further wireless and other equipment are under examination.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the statement I find that a plan has been prepared for the development of roads. May I know the details of the plan and how much amount is going to be spent on this?

Shri G. B. Pant: A proposal has been made for the following diversionary roads by this Committee: Construction of a road connecting Shanti Path with Gurgaon Road; construction of a link joining Mathura Road; then....

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know how much money is going to be spent upon it.

Shri G. B. Pant: No estimates have yet been prepared.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो स्कीम है हुकूमत के सेामने पुराने रास्तों को वसीय करने की, क्या उसके सिलसिले में वह रास्ते भी जेरे नजर रक्खे गये हैं जो यहां से पालम को जाते हैं और क्या नई कालोनीज को भी नजर में रखा गया है जैसे अशोक होटल के सामने विनय मार्ग, शांति पथ और सत्य पथ हैं?

[میں یہ جاننا چاھتا ھوں کہ یہ جو اسکیم ھے حکومت کے سامنے پرانے راستوں کو وسیع کرنے کی - کیا اس کے سلسلہ میں وہ راستے بھی زیر نظر رکھے گئے ھیں جو یہاں سے پالم کو جاتے ھیں اور کیا نئی کالونیز کو بھی نظر میں رکھا گیا ھے جیسے اشوک ھوٹل کے سامنے ونے مارگ شانتی پتھ اور ستیہ پتھ ھیں]

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : जी हां, मैं समझता हूं कि कमेटी ने सब चीजों को मद्दे नजर रख कर अपनी तजवीजें की हैं।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक: मेरे पूछने का मकसद यह है कि चूंकि यह रास्ते उस जमाने में बनाये गये थे जब कि कालोनीज नहीं बनाई गई थीं तो अब चूंकि वहां पर काफी लोग बसाये जा रहे हैं, उनकी मुश्किलात को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए उनको वसीय किया जायेगा ?

[میرے پوچھنے کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ چونکہ یہ راستے اس زمانے میں بنائے گئے تھے جب کہ کالونیز نہیں بسائی گئی تھیں تو اب چونکہ وہاں پر کافی لوگ بسائے جا رہے ہیں - ان کی مشکلات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے ان کو وسیع کیا جائے گا -]

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : कमेटी ने जो तजवीजें की हैं रास्ते के बारे में, अगर आप चाहें तो उनको मैं आपके सामने पेश कर सकता हूं । उनसे अन्दाजा लग जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कदम दिल्ली की ट्रैफिक समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये अब तक उठाये गये हैं, उनसे स्थिति में कितना सुधार हुआ है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ बदलाव अच्छी तरह का हुआ है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या माननीय मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पुरानी दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में भी इस कमेटी ने क्या कोई रिकमेन्डेशन्स की हैं ? और अगर की हैं तो वे क्या हैं ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैं समझता हूं कि पुरानी दिल्ली की सड़कों के बारे में इसमें ज्यादा तजवीजें नहीं हैं क्योंकि पुरानी दिल्ली के अन्दर किसी सड़क को चौड़ी करना या किसी सड़क को बदलकर दूसरी सड़क वहां बनाना बहुत मुश्किल सी बात मालूम होती है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि नये बाजार वाली जो सड़क है जो कि सब से ज्यादा भीड़ भाड़ वाली सड़क है, जिसको माननीय दातार साहब देख भी आये हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या राय है वहां पर यातायात को व्यवस्थित रूप से लाने के लिये ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : सरकार की राय यह है कि अगर उसके अगल बगल के रहने वाले जो मकान मालिक हैं वह राजी हों तो उसके लिये कोशिश की जाय ।

Talcher Mining Training School

*690. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation is running five Mining Training Schools including one in Talcher, Orissa for meeting the technical personnel requirements for the collieries; and

(b) if so, whether adequate provisions have been made in the current year for expanding the training facilities in the Talcher Mining Training School?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) There are now four Mining Training Schools at Kargali, Giridih, Kurasia and Talcher. A fifth school at Bhurkunda is proposed to be started from the 15th Oct., 1960.

(b) No expansion is contemplated at present either at Talcher or at any other training school.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what is the total requirement of the technical personnel for the collieries and how much we are short of it?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present we are having near about 542 trainees in all the four schools, and about the additional school which is going to be started at Bhurkunda, we have considered the requirements

of the first half of the Third Five Year Plan also and to that extent it will meet the requirements.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether in the current year there is any proposal to expand the training facilities provided in these four institutions and, if so, whether the strength of the trainees will increase?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that we are running four schools at different places. Another school is going to be added at Bhurkunda. Naturally the number of trainees has increased slightly more than what is used to be.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether Government have got any proposal to send these students abroad for higher technical training in mining?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There are some other employees who are sent outside for training, in other countries but as far as these students are concerned, they are getting practical training here only.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what is the total allotment which has been made for the Talcher mining training school and what is the amount which has been spent during the last three or four years?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have not got the separate figure for this particular mining training school, but we have been spending near about Rs. 13,74,000 per year for all these schools.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Can we have information as to whether this new training school at Bhurkunda will be the largest of the four or five schools and, if so, what will be its capacity?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have not got the figure as to the number of students who will be provided training there, but it is going to be a good school in comparison to others.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What is the strength?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Though I have not got the figure, I can say that we have here certain advantages. We have here the open-cast mines and incline, and it will be advantageous to the students to get practical training there.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What is the present strength of the trainees in all the four schools and what is the target?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that nearabout 542 students are at present trained. Previously the number was 400 and odd.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What is the strength at Talcher and what is the target for the future?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Regarding Talcher, I have said that we have not got the separate figures for it.

Mr. Speaker: What is the requirement?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have said that we assess the requirements of the technicians for the first part of the Third Plan, and we are training so many people. We think that this will suffice for the present.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I may clarify it a little further. We have made some calculations and have found that the present number, that is, 542 trainees a year, will be enough to meet the requirements of the National Coal Development Corporation till the first half of the Third Plan. If we think that this requires an upward revision, then that can be considered a little later.

Shri Jaipal Singh: They have taken into account only the requirements of the NCDC. Are they not catering for the other sectors also?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not in these schools. These schools are meant principally to meet the requirements of the National Coal Development Corporation.

Board of Governors for Engineering College, Delhi

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*691. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 684 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether permission has been received from the Executive Council of Delhi University to the constitution of the Board of Governors for the Engineering College, Delhi; and

(b) if so, what further steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The College has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, with the constitution of the Board of Governors as approved by the Delhi University. The Board held its first meeting on the 16th June, 1960.

Shri A. M. Tariq: In the last session, it was stated by the hon. Minister that the United Kingdom Government will send some equipment and some professors. May I know any instalment of the equipment has been received and what is the cost of the equipment sent so far?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The building will have to be constructed before we can receive equipment. Three of the experts arrived here and helped us in drawing up the plans. The lists of equipment for courses in mechanical and electrical engineering have been finalised and the programme of manufacture of these apparatus in the workshop of the Delhi Polytechnic has been undertaken.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know the names of members of the Board of Governors?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a long list. The Board of Governors consists of 15 members; if you wish, I can place the list on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary. Next question.

साहित्य-रत्न परीक्षा

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*६६२. { **श्री नरदेव स्नातक :**
श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नेक राम नेगी :
श्री बहादुर सिंह :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, इलाहाबाद की उत्तमा (साहित्य रतन) परीक्षा के स्तर को बी० ए० से ऊंचा परन्तु एम० ए० डिग्री के समान नहीं माना गया हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, इसका यह अभिप्राय है कि यह हिन्दी ग्रानर्स परीक्षा के समान है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख) : हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन इलाहाबाद की साहित्य-रत्न परीक्षा को स्तर बी० ए० परीक्षा की हिन्दी स्तर से ऊंचा पर एम० ए० परीक्षा के स्तर से नीचा माना गया है ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : यह कौन सी परीक्षा है जो कि बी० ए० से ऊपर और एम० ए० से नीचे है ? उसका नाम बताया जाय ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आप ने साहित्य रत्न के बारे में पूछा था । यह साहित्य रत्न के बारे में कहा गया है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा, साहित्य रत्न परीक्षा का स्तर बी० ए० से ऊंचा और एम० ए० से नीचा है । परन्तु क्या यह बात सही है कि जब कोई साहित्य रत्न परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण स्नातक

किसी सरकारी नौकरी के लिए दरखास्त देता है तो उस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जाता है और उस से पूछा जाता है कि उस ने कहां से एफ० ए० पास किया है और वह कहां का ग्रेजुएट है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : ऐसा कोई उदाहरण आप मेरे सामने लाएं तो उसको देखा जा सकता है । जैसा कि मैं ने आपसे कहा, जहां तक गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है उसको बी० ए० से कुछ ऊंचा माना जाता है और एम० ए० से कुछ नीचा । अगर वह इस परीक्षा को एम० ए० के बराबर करना चाहते हैं तो इस के स्तर को कुछ ऊंचा उठाना होगा और अगर इसको बी० ए० के बराबर करना चाहते हैं तो स्तर को कुछ नीचा करना पड़ेगा ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए जब वे दरख्वास्त देते हैं तो क्या उन सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए वे काबिल समझे जाते हैं जिन के लिये बी० ए० की योग्यता होना आवश्यक है ?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says no instances have been given. The rule is it is above B.A., but less than M.A. If one is not qualified for B.A., such instances may be brought to his notice and if there is any discrimination, he will look into it.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के स्नातक यदि सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए दरख्वास्त देते हैं तो उस वक्त यह जो स्तर माना गया है इसका कोई ख्याल नहीं किया जाता और इस तरह के उदाहरण होंगे तो मैं पेश करूंगा ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस परीक्षा को माना है और होम मिनिस्ट्री ने भी इसको मान लिया है और इसी के मुताबिक एक प्रेस नोट २२ अप्रैल, सन् १९६० को दिया गया है । अगर आपके पास कोई ऐसे उदाहरण हों तो आप लावें जहां कि इस परीक्षा को बी० ए० के बराबर नहीं माना गया है और उनकी जांच की जाएगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खबर भेज दीजिए ।

श्री मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह कहने का कोई अर्थ होता है कि कोई परीक्षा किसी एक परीक्षा से कम और दूसरी परीक्षा से कुछ ज्यादा है । अगर कोई परीक्षा किसी परीक्षा के बराबर या उस से नीची या ऊंची है, तो उस के बराबर की कोई परीक्षा यूनिवरसिटीज़ में होनी चाहिए जिस से कोई अर्थ निकल सके । इस से कम या ज्यादा है, इस से कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अर्थ तो साफ है । जैसा कि मैं बता चुका हूं कि कोई न कोई मापदंड इस कमेटी ने अपने सामने रखा था । हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में डिग्रीज़ हैं, उनका ही मापदंड इस कमेटी ने अपने सामने रखा और इसी आधार पर उन्होंने कहा कि यह एम० ए० के बराबर नहीं है, इस से कम है । यह साफ बात है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में उलझन क्यों हो रही है ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the recognition given to this particular examination by the Ministries of the Government of India has been recognised by any university in India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is not the point. The point is this committee was appointed to look into the various examinations which are being conducted by various Hindi organisations in the northern as well as southern India. The committee gave certain equivalents and recognised these examinations, so that for purposes of employment, these people might be considered as

equivalent to certain degrees given in the universities.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : हिन्दी परीक्षाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो उप समिति बनी थी सन् १६५५–५६ में उसके अनुसार ही साहित्य रत्न की परीक्षा को बी० ए० से ऊपर और एम० ए० से नीचे मान्यता दी गयी या किसी अन्य समिति के अनुसार ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह मामला तो कई सालों से चल रहा है, काफी अरसे से चल रहा है । अन्त में एक रिव्यूइंग कमेटी बनायी गयी थी जिस के सदस्य थे : डा० रामधारी सिंह दिनकर, डा० युद्धवीर सिंह, श्री एस० एन० चतुर्वेदी, लखनऊ, डा० ए० चन्द्रहासन, अर्नाकुलम, डा० आर० बी० डी० शर्मा, एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री । इन लोगों ने इसकी पूरी जांच करने के बाद यह नतीजा निकाला और इस परीक्षा को मान्यता दी ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक: क्या इस के पहले और भी समितियां इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिए बनी थीं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, और भी समितियां बैठी थीं । एक में तो डा० मिश्र, श्री चन्द्रहासन, श्री त्रिपाठी और श्री आर० डी० शर्मा थे । और इस के पहले एक और समिति बैठी थी जिस के चेयरमैन श्री सत्यनारायण जी थे । तो इस तरह से कई कमेटीज बनीं । लेकिन जो अन्तिम कमेटी ने निर्णय दिया वह मैं ने आपको बताया ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब साहित्य रत्न परीक्षा का स्तर और उसकी पाठ्य विधि एम० ए० की परीक्षा की पाठ्य विधि से ऊंचे स्तर की है तो फिर क्या कारण हुआ कि उस को एम० ए० से नीचे के स्तर की मान्यता दी गयी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं तो इस मामले में दक्ष नहीं हूं । लेकिन जो दक्ष कमेटी ने इस मामले में जांच की उसको मानना पड़ता है ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is equivalent to the M.A. (Previous)? May I know if any person who has passed this examination will be admitted to M.A. (Previous) in any university? If it is more than B.A., he should be admitted in M.A. (Previous).

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that universities have their own standards and their own machinery to consider certain examinations as equivalents. This recognition has a limited purpose. It is only with regard to employment that the Government recognises these diplomas and degrees as equivalents to certain degrees for the purpose of employment.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सरकुलर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से यूनीवर्सिटीज को भेजा गया है कि इन परीक्षाओं में पास हुए लोगों को उतना ही वेतन दिया जाय जो एक ग्रेजुएट को या एम० ए० को दिया जाता है, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ स्टेटों में इन का वेतन का स्तर बहुत कम हो गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आप के पास कोई विशेष उदाहरण हो तो मुझे बतायें । एक जनरल सवाल का जनरल उत्तर देना तो मेरे लिये सम्भव नहीं है ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या कोई आदेश भेजा गया है यूनीवरसिटीज को कि इन लोगों को भी उतना ही वेतन दिया जाय जितना बी० ए० पास लोगों को दिया जाता है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस प्रश्न का यदि आप नोटिस दें तो उत्तर दिया जा सकता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के अधिकारियों को स्पष्ट रूप से यह बता दिया गया है कि कौन से विषयों में पाठ्यक्रम में सुधार कर देने से इस परीक्षा को एम० ए० के बराबर मान्यता दी जा सकेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जब कमेटी उनसे मिली थी तो बातचीत हुई थी और उन को बता दिया गया था ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जब सरकार ने इस परीक्षा को मान्यता दी है, तो क्या सरकार विश्वविद्यालयों को लिखेगी कि इन स्नातकों की यदि एम० ए० या पी० एच० डी० पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये कोई दरखास्त आये तो उसे विश्वविद्यालयों को स्वीकार करना चाहिये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: उनको हम लिख तो देंगे । लेकिन, जैसाकि आप जानते हैं उन को हम इस मामले में आदेश नहीं दे सकते ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : जितने प्रश्न अभी सभा के सामने प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं उन से यही पता चलता है कि इस परीक्षा का नाम साहित्य रत्न होने की वजह से यह झगड़ा पैदा हो गया है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मान लिया जाय कि एक और परीक्षा हो जिस का नाम सर्वोतम साहित्य रत्न रखा जाय, तो क्या उस का कुछ असर पड़ेगा या नहीं पड़ेगा और मान्यता ज्यादा बढ़ेगी या नहीं बढ़ेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह सुझाव तो आप साहित्य सम्मेलन को दे सकते हैं ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या सरकार इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करने को तैयार है कि साहित्य रत्न की परीक्षा का जो पाठ्यक्रम है और एम० ए० की परीक्षा का जो पाठ्यक्रम है, उन दोनों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया जाय और तब इस परीक्षा को उस रूप में बराबर की मान्यता प्रदान की जाय ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, यदि सिलेबस को रिवाइज़ कर दिया जायगा, और स्तर ऊंचा हो जायगा, तो सरकार जरूर इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government has given such recognition to any other non-university examination or degree?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes.

Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur

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*693. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Boot manufacturing plant has since been installed in Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) There has been no delay. The delivery date of the plant as given by the Suppliers and accepted by us is the end of year 1960. Meanwhile necessary preliminary action is being taken for the installation of the Plant.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when this plant will start functioning? After it has been delivered, what will be the time required for its installation and for putting it into operation?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is expected that production will commence in the first half of 1961.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What will be the optimum production when the plant gets into the maximum operation?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The capacity as envisaged will be 500 pairs of boots per day in a single eight-hour shift.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What arrangements are made by the army for the supply of these boots to the army now?

Shri Raghuramaiah: At present we are buying it from the civilian trade through the DGS&D.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know whether this factory produces goods only for the armed forces or certain quo'a will be given to the civilians also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: At the present moment what is produced will not be sufficient even for the requirements of the army.

परीक्षा पद्धति

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*६६४. { **श्री पद्म देव :**
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १६ फरवरी, १६६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परीक्षा पद्धति और शिक्षा प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में अमरीकी परामर्शदाताओं ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

उच्च शिक्षा की परीक्षाओं पर अमरीकी परामर्शदाताओं ने निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की हैं :

(१) स्कूलों और कालेजों के अध्यापकों तथा शिक्षा अधिकारियों के सामने यह तात्कालिक काम पूरा जोर दे कर रखा जाये कि वे संस्था, विभाग या विषय आदि किसी भी स्तर पर एक जगह इकट्ठे हों तथा अध्यापन के वास्तविक और विशिष्ट उद्देश्यों की सूची तैयार करें। यह उद्देश्य-सूची लिखित हो और इस में यह बताया जाये कि छात्रों के व्यवहार में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं ।

(२) जब इस प्रकार उद्देश्यों की सूची तैयार हो जाय तो उन्हें उन सब लोगोंके पास पूरी सिफारिशों के साथ भेजा जाये जिन का अध्यापन और अध्ययन से संबंध है जैसे अध्यापक, शिक्षा अधिकारी, छात्र, छात्रों के माता पिता तथा अन्य लोग आदि । उस के बाद सम्यक्तया अध्ययन मंडल नियुक्त किये जायें जो उन उद्देश्यों को वास्तविक अध्ययन अनुभवों की सही रूपरेखा में परिणत कर सकें ।

(३) अध्यापक लोग एक जगह इकट्ठे हों और यह निश्चय करें कि अध्ययन अनुभवों के पाठ्यक्रम की व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए कौन से मूल्यांकन उपकरण सर्वोत्तम हो सकते हैं ।

(४) प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में एक मूल्यांकन एकांश होना चाहिये जो शिक्षा के पुनः अनुस्थापन, मानस-मितिक अध्ययन और परामर्श-कार्य क्रमों के लिये उपयुक्त भमिका तैयार करे ।

श्री पद्म देव : अमरीकी परामर्शदाताओं ने शिक्षा सम्बन्धी जो सुझाव सरकार के सम्मुख रखे हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या पग उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह मामला पिछली वाइस-चांसलर्ज कांफ़रेंस में रखा गया था और उस के ऊपर कुछ निर्णय लिये गये थे । वाइस-चांसलर्ज की जो रिपोर्ट है, उस को मैं लाइब्रेरी में रख दूंगा, अगर वह नहीं रखी गई है । उस पर क्या कार्यवाही वे करेंगे, यह यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ने विचार किया था और विचार कर रहे हैं ।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the very serious national problem that in a large number of examinations even in the high school and intermediate classes more boys fail than pass? If so, do Government consider that there is some defect either in the teaching system or there is degeneration in the whole new generation of students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government are fully seized of this problem. But I am afraid, the hon. Member is not fully aware of the position. For the last 8 or 10 years the average percentage of passes has remained the same, that is, the rate of passes from high school to B.A. or B.Sc. standard. Therefore, as far as the percentage of passes are concerned, generally there has not been any deterioration. But I admit that even 50 per cent. pass is not enough. We should try to improve the standard.

Shri C. D. Pande: I want to know whether it is not a fact that in Uttar Pradesh only 30 to 38 per cent. of the boys have passed in the high school examination? So, there is some defect either in the system of examination or in the system of teaching.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When there is such a large failure the conclusion is obvious—either the students are not working or the teachers are not working. It may be that both are at fault.

Shri Ranga: The system itself is bad.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The conclusion is obvious. As I said, Government is continously taking necessary action in order to introduce better methods of teaching and to raise the standards.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahanty.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot call the same hon. Member again and again.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: आप ने मुझे बुलाया था ।

Mr. Speaker: No, I had called Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty: May we know who these American consultants are? What is the fee paid to them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They came to India under the Wheat Loan programme. No fees is paid to them. The names are: Mr. Edward Charnwood Cieslek, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. USA, Mr. John Todd Cowles, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennyslvannia, USA and Mrs. Anna Marie Dragositz, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

Shri Mahanty: What I wanted to know was not merely the names. I wanted to know the academic distinctions of these gentlemen so that we can judge whether men were not available in this country to advise Government on this subject.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Regarding academic distinction they are all university men and they had been working in the various universities. Therefore, they are competent to give advice.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस से पहले भी हमारी परीक्षाओं की पद्धति दोषपूर्ण है, इस पर कई बार विचार किया जा चुका है और इस सम्बन्ध में कई सुझाव भी सरकार के सामने वक्त वक्त पर आते रहे हैं ? क्या सारी परीक्षाओं की पद्धति में कोई न कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, उसी तरफ रास्ता है । यह ठीक है कि परीक्षाओं का मामला काफी अर्से से चल रहा है और यह साधारणतया मान लिया गया है कि जो आधुनिक परीक्षाओं की पद्धति है, वह दोषपूर्ण है । अब क्या तरीके काम में लाये जायें, जिस

से यह दोष मिट सकें, इसी बात पर कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellors discussing the report of the American consultants have suggested the assessment of students on the basis of the cumulative reports, that is, results of final examinations combined with internal assessment of work of students and, if so, whether Government propose to implement this recommendation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main recommendations of this team are placed on the Table of the House. I have also stated what Government are doing about this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors? The hon. Minister has stated that the Vice-Chancellors also made certain recommendations and the report will be laid on the Table of the House. I want to know whether this specific thing—a very necessary thing also—for the reform of examination system has been suggested. If this has been suggested, then I want to know whether Government propose to implement it or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government are considering these recommendations. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. These are the main recommendations which have been made by this team.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may look into that.

Shri Ranga: What steps do the Government propose to take in regard to those specific recommendations?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know about a specific recommendation. The hon. Minister has asked him to refer to the statement.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister is moving in a cycle. He went back to the recommendations of the American consultants. My question was whether the Vice-Chancellors discussing the report of the American consultants had suggested this. He has not said anything about the Vice-Chancellors' conference. He is taking shelter under the report of the American team.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have the report with me. But I thought I should not take the time of the House by reading all the recommendations in the report. If you so desire, I am prepared to read it, but it is a long and lengthy report which can be read by the hon. Members in the library.

Mr. Speaker: There seems to be two sets of reports—one the report of the American consultants and another the recommendations of a conference. Both of them may be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members will look into both and come up with further questions on some other day.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Very well.

Disparity in Regional Investments of L.I.C.

***695. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy is being adopted that L.I.C. should make investment in each State commensurate with the income from that State; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to eliminate disparity in regional investment of the funds of L.I.C.?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Corporation endeavours to make larger investments in State Government loans in those States where opportunities for other investments are relatively few.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether instructions had been

issued to the Corporation that there should be larger investments in State Government loans in those States where opportunities for other investments are relatively few?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Government generally do not interfere with the investment policy of the Corporation so long as the Corporation exercises its discretion within the provisions of the modified section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government have any statement to show in which State how much has been invested so far?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I can give the percentages for various States but it will take a long time.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the investment in Bihar?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Out of the total investment on State Government securities, the investment on Bihar is 4·44 per cent.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether the LIC charges a uniform rate of interest in all the States or it has its own standard in various States?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the speech made by the Finance Minister about the investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation, in which he said that large parts of the investible funds are in Government securities, Central and State Government loans, loans to corporations, local bodies etc. But it is not in the hands of the Corporation to secure a distribution amongst the various States on a regional proportion.

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to know if different rates of interest were being charged in different States.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, Sir.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of States in which the investment is the highest and the lowest?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It gives the percentage of the total investment in the State. In Uttar Pradesh it has been the highest.

Some Hon. Members: And the lowest?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sadhan Gupta.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that in granting house building loans to private persons the Corporation confines its operations to only big cities and excludes smaller places and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The question does not arise.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is investment.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty: In reply to part (b) of the question the hon. Minister stated that where other investments are not available the LIC has been directed to invest. What is the rate of investment in underdeveloped States like Assam, Orissa etc.?

Mr. Speaker: There are 15 States. We are now going to the States.

Shri Mahanty: Will she kindly lay a copy of the statement on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister got a statement of the investments and the proportionate percentage in various States?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir. I have it.

Mr. Speaker: A copy of that may be laid on the Table.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It should include the total amount involved and not only the percentage.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government have given any instruction or have laid down any policy that preference would be given, apart from Government securities, to such industrial concerns as will produce producer goods or goods which are needed by other industries or whether they have given them freedom to invest their money in newspaper concerns also?

Mr. Speaker: Is newspaper one of the industries in which LIC funds can be invested?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is not a question about that. I would request the hon. Member to give notice of a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: The present question relates only to regional investments. It is outside the scope of the question.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The first part of the question is whether the investment is commensurate with the income from that State. Therefore the statement should give the income and investment both.

Mr. Speaker: She has given the percentage.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: We ask for the percentage of income from each State. She has given only the percentage of investment.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is not practical for the LIC really to commensurate their investments with the total income from the State. I have already given the reasons. I do not want to repeat them.

Vice-Chancellor of Vikram University

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*696. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Indore Division is concurrently holding the charge of Vice-Chancellor of Vikram University; and

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has objected to this appointment?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. The Commissioner of Indore Division is not holding the charge of Vice-Chancellor at present.

(b) The Commission had no opportunity to consider the question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How long did this Commissioner of Indore Division hold charge of the office of Vice-Chancellor of Vikram University and has any action been initiated by the University Grants Commission against the action of the University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is really a matter for the State to decide. As for the University Grants Commission, I have already said that the University Grants Commission had no opportunity to discuss this matter.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Under what circumstances a Revenue Commissioner of a Division came to be appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the University? Have the University Grants Commission or the Government of India enquired into the circumstances which led to such a state of affairs in this University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This was not necessary because it is entirely as State subject. The appointment was within the power of the Chancellor, that is, the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know this. When the Centre gives grants through the University Grants Commission do they want to go into this question whether he is competent or not for appointment as a Vice-Chancellor? Tomorrow a sub-divisional magistrate would be appointed a Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Generally, in order to maintain the autonomy of the University we do not favour the appointment of any Government official as the Vice-Chancellor of the University while he is holding office under the Government. That is the general policy that we have in regard to these appointments.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether the University Grants Commission has objected to this or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have said 'No'.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: That is a supplementary question. Shri Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Will there be a practice in future that district magistrates will officiate as principals of colleges?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that it is not a good practice and we do not like to encourage it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the hon. Minister, during his visit to Ujjain, severely reprimanded the University authorities for appointing the Regional Commissioner as the Vice-Chancellor and advised them that no such thing should be done and that as soon as possible a regular Vice-Chancellor should be appointed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He would not like me to tell the House as to what passed between me and the Education Minister there.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of Kurukshetra University is also a member of the Punjab Service Commission?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Again, this is a separate question. This does not arise with regard to the Vikram University.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: But the principle is the same.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows something about Punjab because he comes from there. Why does he not table another question?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I shall do so.

Shri Assar: May I know if it is the procedure that the State Government is required to take previous consent of the University Grants Commission for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The State Government does not consult the University Grants Commission. They need not consult the University Grants Commission.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि उस समय उस यूनिवर्स्टी की हालत ऐसी थी कि उस पद को सम्भालने के लिये कोई तैयार नहीं था और ऐसी हालत में कमिश्नर को वह सौंपा गया था ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : हो सकता है ।

Steel Production

*697. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what procedure is followed in planning production of steel and making it available directly to Government and Public Sector enterprises; and

(b) what is the demand which is outstanding with the Iron and Steel Controller for over a year and why?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Indents are planned on producers by the Iron and Steel Controller after taking into consideration their production capacity, types of products and the number of outstanding orders pending with them. With effect from 1st April, 1960, Government Departments and statutory bodies are allow-

ed to place indents direct on the Iron and Steel Controller, without any quota certificates, and similarly to book orders on Controlled stockholders. Public sector enterprises, however, are required to obtain quota certificates like other private concerns before placing any indents.

(b) Orders outstanding on producers including re-rollers on 1st April, 1960 were about 9·4 lakh tons. This represents about six months' production.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How co-ordination is brought about between the authorities who plan and those who execute? What is the agency which sees to it that execution conforms to planning?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The planning is co-ordinated by the Iron and Steel Controller. The execution of what is planned has to be done by the actual plants, whether it is an integrated steel plant or a re-roller. Then, according to the practice statements of production are supplied to the Iron and Steel Controller's Office. Thus co-ordination as to whether the performance, that is, execution is in accordance with planning is ensured by the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What supervision is exercised by the Ministry itself? Are reports available to indicate that the performance is according to the plan and supplies are regular?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the Ministry is concerned it is not the intention to interfere with the functioning of the Iron and Steel Controller if it can be avoided because having put a fairly senior officer as Iron and Steel Controller, co-ordination and, if I may use the expression performance are things which are his responsibility. If the producers or the Iron and Steel Controller take a lot of their time in supplying information to the headquarters, that might perhaps retard the progress rather than accelerate it.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether, even after having these Steel Controllers and Planners, there is enormous delay in the supply of steel and pig iron to the southern States and thereby there are closures of industries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that is the correct position.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Regarding the planning of production of steel, may I know what type of planning is this that when the third blast furnace is ready for production, it cannot go into production because of lack of raw materials?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a different thing altogether. This relates to the Controller's organisation and the way they look after planning in the sense of planning particular categories out of the total that is available. That is a pertinent question as to why a particular unit in a particular plant is not going into production. I am answerable to that: but not under this. There may be difficulties of which, if a separate question is tabled, I will certainly collect information.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the Government will consider making allotment of steel to the different sectors, not on the basis of their being in the Government sector or private sector, but on the basis of the merit of each project?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A suggestion for action, and a good one, if I may say so.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know by what time the three steel plants will reach the production target of the Second Plan?

Mr. Speaker: This relates to planning and production of steel.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I am asking about production. When will they be able to reach the target That is a very important question.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a very important question. But, it is doubt-

ful if it arises out of this question. Without going into that, because it is a matter of general interest, I would say that by the time that the Second Plan period is over nearly, all the various units in all the three public sector steel plants will go into production. In the initial stages, however, there are likely to be teething troubles and the actual output may not be according to the rated capacity.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My question is, when they will reach the target in the Second Plan as far as steel production is concerned in the three steel plants. A very simple question.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Normally, a steel plant takes anywhere up to two years to come up to its rated capacity.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know by what time the target fixed in the second Plan will be reached.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The target in the Second Plan period, is the establishment of three steel plants having a certain rated capacity. That is a way of looking at the problem. So far as actual commissioning of the various units of the steel plants is concerned, they will go into commission and production before the year is out. Therefore, from that angle, the target can be said to be achieved. As to actual production, I have already submitted that any steel plant, in any part of the world, takes roughly about 2 years after all its units go into production, to come up to the rated capacity. In the initial stages, there is bound to be shortfall. As to what is going to be the quantum of that shortfall during the successive months is something which I cannot anticipate.

Mr. Speaker: The Question hour is over.

Shri Ranga: Can anybody get any idea of what you have said?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Everybody except perhaps the Swatantra Party.

Shri Ranga: That is so.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

International Students House, New Delhi

*698. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 369 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(b) whether the Master Plan for the International Students House, Delhi, has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Mumayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Copper in Rajasthan and Sikkim

*699. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether the recent studies have revealed that superior copper can be exploited economically in Rajasthan and Sikkim?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Copper ore can be exploited for the production of copper metal in the Bhotang deposits of Sikkim and Khetri and Daribo deposits of Rajasthan.

Smuggling on Punjab Border

*700. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling has increased recently on the Punjab border; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) As far as the Government are aware the answer is in the negative;

(b) does not arise.

Mazagaon Docks, Bombay

*701. **Shri Assar:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have acquired **Mazagaon** Docks;

(b) if so, on what terms;

(c) whether there is any plan to build Naval Ships in these Docks;

(d) if so, what type of ships are going to be built?

(e) whether there is any scheme of expansion of Mazagaon Docks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the Government would have no objection in disclosing the terms of the acquisition Government consider it necessary to obtain the consent of the vendors to such publication as the transaction is still not free from certain obligations which are outstanding.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is intended to build ships upto the size of a Destroyer for the time being.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) These are still under considerration.

Coal Washeries

*702. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 965 on the 21st March, 1960 and state the further progress since made in the setting up of the two coal washeries at Bhojudih and Patherdih?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Bhojudih Washery:

The contract for the supply and erection of the Bhojudih washery has been concluded for Rs. 1.8 crores, with a foreign exchange element of approximately Rs. 1 crore. In addition, there will be expenditure on a marshalling yard and a township.

75 per cent of the land required for the washery has been acquired. Temporary buildings have been completed. The work on the rail access to the washery site has been entrusted to the Railways and is in progress. Construction of the intake will in connection with the water supply scheme is in progress. The West Bengal Electricity Board has been entrusted with the task of bringing power to the washery site. It is expected that the washery will be in full operation by middle of 1962.

Patherdih Washery:

Tenders for the construction of the washery were opened on 2-7-1960. These are bing examined by Hindustan Steel Limited.

The area of the land to be acquired for the washery has been decided upon and estimates of land required by the railways have been prepared. Plans and estimates for the township are ready. Work on water supply scheme and the approach road to the plant and township is also going ahead.

Military Training for Civilian Employees of Defence Organisation

*703. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to impart military training for every civilian employee attached to the Defence Organisation is being taken up; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishnan Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Necessity for a special scheme of military training for every civilian employee in the Defence Organisation has not been felt. These employees, like other civilian Government employees, are, however, permitted, subject to exigencies of Government work to join voluntarily the Territorial Army units or the Lok Sahayak Sena camps.

Forged Currency

*709. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of forged Indian currency notes are in circulation;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to find out the denominations and total value of such notes;

(c) if so, details thereof and with what result;

(d) whether it is also a fact that besides the notes forged in this country, such spurious currency is also imported by gangs which indulge in these nefarious activities; and

(e) if so, details of action, if any, and success achieved in curbing this crime?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). It is not possible to find out the number, denominations and total value of forged notes in *circulation*, as they come to light only when they are detected. There is no reason to think that the number of such notes in circulation is in any way significant.

(d) Yes, Sir. A few forged hundred rupee notes detected in this country appear to have been imported from outside.

(e) Introduction of a special note for issue in the Persian Gulf area, banning the import of Indian currency in excess of Rs. 75 per person, training of customs and police officials in the detection of forged notes, and systematic investigations by the police of all cases involving forged notes, are some of the steps taken by Government to reduce the import and circulation of forged notes. Such measures have let to a marked decline in the smuggling in of forged hunderd rupee notes.

Standard National Atlas

*705. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme in detail regarding publication of the Standard National Atlas;

(b) whether the Ministry of External Affairs also is collaborating or assisting his Ministry in bringing out the Atlas;

(c) whether Tibet will be shown as a country to north of India in the Atlas; and

(d) what are the sources being relied upon for marking accurately the various countries and boundaries?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 93].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Survey of India and foreign maps.

Coaching Classes for S. C. and S.T. Students

*706. Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri S. R. Arumugham:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 973 on the 4th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether some Universities have accepted grants by the Central Government with regard to the starting of coaching classes for students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the names of such Universities and the nature of replies received from others?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Yes, Allahabad University. In September, 1959, all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were addressed to ascertain from the Universities in their States about their willingness to take up a scheme for providing pre-examination coaching to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A statement giving a gist of the replies received from the State Government is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 94].

Law Ministers' Conference

*707. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Achar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed and recommendations made at the Law Ministers' Conference held at Srinagar;

(b) which of them are being implemented; and

(c) whether a copy of these will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) The Law Ministers' Conference held at Srinagar in June, 1960, discussed some of the major recommendations of the Law Commission contained in the Fourteenth Report on the Reform of Judicial Administration. It will be seen from the agenda of the Conference that items 2 to 17 thereof relate to the recommendations of the Law Commission and in item 1, all the sub-items except sub-items (iv), (v), (vi) and (viii) have a bearing on recommendations of the Commission. All the items on the agenda were discussed at the Conference. The recommendations made by the Conference are contained in the summary of conclusions.

(b) The implementation of the conclusions reached is under consideration.

(c) A copy of the agenda and of the summary of the conclusions reached at the Conference on each of the items is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 95].

Engineering and Technical Personnel in Union Territories

*708. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a common shortage of technical personnel in all Union territories;

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a Common Pool of engineering and technical personel for Union Territories; and

(c) if so, whether this proposal has been finalised?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Shortages of technical personnel have been reported from time to time by some of the Union territories;

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to constitute a common pool of engineering and technical personnel for the Union territories as such. Steps have, however, been taken to include certain gazetted posts in the Medical and Public Health Departments of the Union Territories in the Central Health Service Cadre. Similarly, there is a proposal to include the gazetted engineering posts in the territories in the Cadres of the Central Engineering Services of the Central Public Works Department and the Central Water and Power Commission. There is also a pool of 100 Overseers in the Central Public Works Department from which officers are deputed to the Union territories in order to meet their immediate requirements.

Service Integration of Kerala

***709. Shri V. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the membership of the Committee constituted under the States Reorganisation Act to go into the appeals of service integration of Kerala State has been changed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representations have been received from the allotted personnel from Madras service that this change will be detrimental to their interest; and

(d) whether the Home Ministry has issued any directions in the matter to protect the interest of affected persons?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The membership of the Committee constituted under the States Reorganisation Act to assist the Central Government in the disposal of representations received from non-Gazetted employees of the Kerala State affected by States Reorganisation was changed in May, 1960.

(b) The change was effected at the request of the Government of Kerala who desired to have their Chief Secretary, Shri A. G. Menon, as the nominee of the State Government on the Committee. The nominee of the Central Government was also changed at the request of the Government of Kerala who considered that it would be better if he was not associated with the deliberations of the State Advisory Committee as he was also the officer in the Ministry of Home Affairs dealing with matters relating to integration of services consequent on reorganisation of States.

(c) About 150 representations have been received from the employees allotted from Madras urging that unless one Member of the Committee is aware of the service conditions of the Madras area, their representations may not receive proper consideration.

(d) A senior I.C.S. officer of the Andhra Pradesh cadre who is conversant with the conditions of service in the former Madras State and who had served in the Malabar area has recently been appointed a Member of the Committee.

Recovery from Kanpur Mill-owners

***710. Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any further amount has been recovered from Kanpur Mill-owners during the period 1st February, 1960 to 31st July, 1960; and

(b) if so, the amount so realised?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes.

(b) The outstanding demand has been reduced by Rs. 1.09 lakhs.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती जिले

*७११. { **श्री हेम राज :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी : }

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मास पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर काशी, चमौली और पियौरागढ़ नाम के जो तीन नये सीमावर्ती जिले बनाये गये थे उन के विकास के लिये कोई विशेष योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त विकास योजना पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस योजना के कार्यान्विय के लिये कितनी आर्थिक सहायता मांगी है और भारत सरकार ने कितना धन देना मंजूर किया है ; और

(घ) इस योजना के उचित और शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). दो विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]**

(घ) प्रत्येक नया जिला एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर जोकि उस क्षेत्र का विकास कमिश्नर भी होगा, के अधीन है । वह अपने क्षेत्र के सारे विकास संबंधी विभागों की देखभाल करेगा और उस को इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये आवश्यक सारे अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे । सहायक कमिश्नर, जोकि जिले के उप-मंडलों (sub-divisions) के अधिकारी हैं, उस की सहायता करते हैं । जिन मामलों पर राज्य सरकार से परामर्श की आवश्यकता होगी उस के बारे में वह मुख्य सचिव से सीधा पत्र-व्यवहार करेगा । अभिप्राय यह है कि राज्य सरकार तथा जिला अधिकारी के बीच कोई मध्यस्थता नहीं होनी चाहिये ताकि मामले शीघ्रता से तथा योग्यता से निपटाये जा सकें ।

Land acquired for Bhilai Steel Plant

***712. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several persons were displaced on account of acquisition of their lands for Bhilai Steel Project;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such persons and the total acreage of land acquired from them;

(c) what alternative employment is given or proposed to be given to these displaced persons; and

(d) what is the total number of persons given alternative employment?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). In all 3,357 families were displaced on account of acquisition of their lands for the Bhilai Steel Project. The total acreage of land acquired from them comes to 18,283.15. The Bhilai Steel Project have given employment to all those displaced persons who have been found suitable for work. Some of them have been given shops within the steel township. Almost all the people evicted are agriculturists, and the Madhya Pradesh Government had taken the responsibility to rehabilitate them. Statistics regarding the number of persons so rehabilitated are not available.

Vocational Training to Servicemen

***713. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme to provide vocational training to the servicemen;

(b) if so, the nature of that scheme; and

(c) when it will be introduced?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir, but the education and training given to these personnel during their service career, although intended to equip them for efficient performance of their duties in the Armed Forces, also assists them in securing suitable employment in civil life after their release from the Armed Forces. Some vocational and technical training is however arranged for ex-servicemen to qualify them for gainful employment in civil life.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय सहकारी समितियों का जमा-धन

***७१४. श्री पहाड़िया** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब के विभाजन के समय पाकिस्तान में सहकारी समितियों के जमा-धन के रूप में जो ५२ लाख रुपये की राशि छूट गई थी क्या उसे पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान सरकार से वसूल किया जाना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त राशि का ब्याज भी मांगा जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ब्याज की दर क्या होगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले में पाकिस्तान सरकार से बातचीत की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). पाकिस्तान सरकार से कहा गया है कि चूंकि रुपये की अदायगी में देर हुई है इसलिये जितनी देर हुई है उतने समय का ब्याज भी अदा किया जाना चाहिये । पाकिस्तान सरकार का जवाब मिलने पर ब्याज की दर तय की जायेगी ।

Life Insurance Corporation

***715. Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1733 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of officers of the Life Insurance Corporation who have been promoted and from which cadre to which cadre since the publication of the seniority lists on 15th February 1960;

(b) how many of them have superseded their colleagues higher up in the seniority lists;

(c) whether any appeals have been received by the Life Insurance Corporation against *inter se* seniority of officers in various panels; and

(d) if so, how many of them have been forwarded to Government and the number of appeals finally disposed of by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b).

Promoted			
From	To	No.	No. of officers who superseded their colleagues
		1	2
Deputy Zonal Manager/Senior Divisional Manager	Zonal Manager	1	Nil
Divisional Manager.	Deputy Zonal Manager/ Senior Divisional Manager	1	Nil
Assistant Divisional Manager	Divisional Manager	5	5

(c) Yes,

(d) None, because they are not required to be sent to Government.

Oriental Conference in U.S.S.R.

*716. **Shrimati Minimata:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegates being sent by the Government of India to participate in the Oriental Conference held in U.S.S.R.; and

(b) the names of the delegates?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Thirteen delegates were sent to the XXVth International Congress of Orientalists held in Moscow from 9th to 17th August, 1960.

(b) 1. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Leader.

2. Maharajkumar of Sikkim.
3. Shri A. Ghosh.
4. Dr. M. Nizamuddin.
5. Dr. K. Chattopadhyaya.
6. Shri A. A. Suroor.
7. Shri Gaurinath Sastri.
8. Dr. A. C. Chettiar.
9. Shri Laxman Shastri Joshi.
10. Prof. R. N. Dandekar.
11. Dr. Kalidas Nag.
12. Smt. Kamala Ratnam.
13. Prof. Indu Sekhar.

Higher Secondary School Teachers in Tripura

*717. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Higher Secondary Schools under Tripura Territorial Council are suffering from shortage of teaching staff;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken for removal of this shortage?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Educational Facilities for Children of Defence Personnel

*718. **Shri B. C. Kamble:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the educational facilities given at different stages of education for the children:

(i) of officers in the Armed Forces personnel;

(ii) of non-officers in the armed forces personnel; and

(b) the basis on which these facilities are granted?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Children of officers and other ranks in the Defence Services are eligible for all the concessions and facilities which are made available by the State Governments or the Central Government to members of the general public. In addition, certain special facilities and concessions for the education of children of Defence Services Officers and men have been provided at four types of Schools *viz.*, the Unit Schools, K. G. Schools, Lawrence Schools and the Rashtriya Indian Military College (previously known as the Sainik School). Details of these schools and the concessions and facilities available have been given in the statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on the 16th November 1959 in implementation of an assurance given in answer to Starred Question No. 1707 on the 7th April 1959. That statement also gives the details of a contributory scheme for the education of children of officers of the three Services, which has been implemented with effect from 1st October 1959. A contributory scheme for the education of the children of personnel other than officers is at present under consideration of the Services Headquarters before submission to the Government.

Popular Government in Manipur

Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

*719. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been arrested in connection with the movement for responsible Government started by the Assembly Demands Co-ordination Committee in Manipur upto date since the start of the movement;

(b) how many out of the arrested persons were arrested under the ordinary law and how many under the Preventive Detention Act;

(c) how many out of the arrested persons have been convicted and what is the highest sentence awarded to Satyagrahis there;

(d) how many persons are still in the jail;

(e) whether the movement is still continuing and if so, what is the nature thereof; and

(f) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter specially in view of Government's decision to form a separate Nagaland and accept the demand of the people of Manipur for responsible Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The total number of persons arrested is 466.

(b) Excepting 8 persons, who were detained under the Preventive Detention Act, all others were arrested for defiance of the orders promulgated under Section 144 Cr.P. Code.

(c) 219 persons have been convicted. The highest sentence awarded is six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

(d) 134.

(e) The activities of the agitators have almost ceased since the last week of July, 1960.

(f) The decision regarding Nagaland has no bearing on this question.

बुनियादी शिक्षा साहित्य समिति

*७२०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरस्कार पाने वाली पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के बारे में बुनियादी शिक्षा साहित्य समिति की सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये पुस्तकें किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) अभी तक नहीं । पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

L.I.C. Investments

*721. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 607 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of advising the L.I.C. not to invest their funds in any enterprise which has any direct connection with political parties; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Government's views in the matter have been conveyed which the Life Insurance Corporation bears in mind while considering investments.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956

*722. Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 602 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the suggestions for making more effective the working of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The suggestions are still under consideration in consultation with State Governments.

Archæological Museums, Konarak and Ratnagiri

*723. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far in the construction work of the Archæological Museums at Konarak and Ratnagiri; and

(b) whether estimates for both these Museums have been worked out by now?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). *Konarak Museum*:—Estimates have been prepared, and are under examination.

Ratnagiri Museum:—The estimates are under preparation.

Violation of Indian Air-Space

*724. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. K. B. Menon:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts which violated the Indian air-space on India-Pakistan and India-China borders during the last four months; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) There have been 18 violations of Indian air space. Of these one concerns the cease-fire line in Kashmir and the others in areas bordering the People's Republic of China.

(b) The violation of the cease-fire line has been taken up by the Army authorities with the United Nations Organisation Group in Jammu and Kashmir. In regard to the rest, a protest has been sent to the Government of China.

Compulsory Retirement of Officers

*725. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Officers (including officers belonging to All India Services) have been compulsorily retired on grounds of inefficiency during this year;

(b) how many out of them have been retired as a punishment; and

(c) what procedure has been adopted in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Information is not available.

(b) Punishment is implied in every case of compulsory retirement on grounds of inefficiency.

(c) The procedure is laid down in the Classification, Control & Appeal

Rules for the Central Civil Services and corresponding rules for other services.

Bomb Explosion in Harike Village

*726. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 981 on the 21st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the inquiry instituted into the bomb explosion in the village of Harike, near Amritsar as a result of which one boy was killed and another seriously injured; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The report of the Court of Inquiry has been received by Government.

(b) A statement containing summary of the proceedings and the findings of the Court of Inquiry is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 97.]

Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project

*727. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to wind up the Indo-Stanvac Project because of failure in exploration of oil and gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total loss anticipated?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are under consideration, and the extent of the anticipated loss will be worked out.

High Altitude Protective Equipment

*728. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to locally manufacture antifrost ointment and the protective equipment used in high altitudes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The bulk of the protective equipment supplied to the troops for use in high altitudes, is manufactured indigenously. No anti-frost bite ointment has been introduced in the Service, as the existence of such ointment is not known. Certain precautions to ward off the hazards of severe winter at high altitudes, such as the use of Lip Salve for preventing lips from cracking and foot-powder for preventing trench-foot have, however, been prescribed.

Nubian Monuments of Egypt

*729. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Ministter of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether India is also contributing along with other nations of the world to protect the Nubian monuments of Egypt which are going to be submerged under waters of the High Level Aswan Dam?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Government of India have made certain proposals in this behalf.

Coal Washery at Durgapur

*730. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Washery Plant at Durgapur Steel Project is ready for production of washed coal;

(b) if so, whether it has started its production; and

(c) what is the present daily output of the washery?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Coal Washery of Durgapur Steel Plant started washing coal from the 2nd April, 1960.

(c) 600 to 900 tons of washed coal according to necessity.

Goodwill Visits of Indian Naval Ships

***731 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the goodwill visit by Indian Naval ships to foreign countries has been an annual event; and

(b) if so, when and which ships will go on such a goodwill visit next time?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As some of the ships of the Indian Fleet have just returned after paying goodwill visits to Malaya, Singapore and Indonesia in the course of the Fleet's Summer Exercises and Training Programme 1960, there are no plans at present under consideration for I.N. Ships to pay goodwill visits to foreign countries.

L.I.C. Investment in "Anand Bazar Patrika"

***732. Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 882 on the 16th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the amount **received by the** L.I.C. from the Anand Bazar Patrika Limited, Calcutta upto June, 1960; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to recover the rest of the amount?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Rs. 6,40,000·00 upto 30th June, 1960.

(b) The Corporation is taking appropriate steps in consultation with its legal advisers.

अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी का प्रामाणिक शब्दकोष

७३३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री १६ फरवरी, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसाइटी, इलाहाबाद ने अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी के प्रामाणिक शब्दकोष के संकलन और प्रकाशन में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ;

(ख) उक्त समिति को यह काम कब सौंपा गया था ;

(ग) इस संस्था को अब तक प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना धन दिया गया ;

(घ) शब्दकोष के संकलन संभवतः कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ङ) उक्त संस्था को शेष कार्य के लिये और कितना अनुदान देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (ङ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) सोसायटी ने सरकार द्वारा स्थापित समन्वय समिति के सुझावों के अनुसार संशोधित कर के अंग्रेजी हिन्दी कोष के ए से एम तक के शब्द भेज दिये हैं । एन और ओ के शब्द भी जांच के लिए सोसायटी से आ गये हैं । प्रैस कापी की सामग्री को अन्तिम रूप से जांचने के लिए एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की गयी है । डी और ई के सारे शब्द तथा एफ के अधिकांश शब्द समिति द्वारा जांचे जाने के लिए तैयार हैं । जी और एच के शब्दों पर काम हो रहा है ।

(ख) सितम्बर १९५३ में ।

(ग)

१९५३-५४ .	३०,००० रु०
१९५४-५५ .	१५,००० रु०
१९५५-५६ .	३५,००० रु०
१९५६-५७ .	२०,००० रु०

(घ) कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं बताई जा सकती पर कोश के काम को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किये जा रहा है ।

(ङ) सोसाइटी को और अधिक अनुदान देने का प्रश्न परीक्षाधीन है ।

North-Western Circle of Department of Archaeology

***734. Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 216 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) when the proposal for shifting the Headquarters of North-Western Circle of the Department of Archaeology of a place outside Delhi will be effected;

(b) whether the place for housing the office has been located; and

(c) if so, where?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) As soon as arrangements have been completed for hiring suitable accommodation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Dehra Dun.

वाई० एम० सी० ए०, लन्दन को अनुदान

***७३५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान, और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वाई० एम० सी० ए०, लन्दन को ४ लाख रुपये दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त संस्था को निकट भविष्य में इतनी ही राशि और दिये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या विदेशों की अन्य संस्थाओं को भी इस प्रकार धन दिया गया है; और

(घ) वाई० एम० सी० ए०, लन्दन को यह धन किस काम के लिये दिया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) ४ लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गये थे जिस में से अब तक दो लाख रुपये दिये जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां । यह रकम कर्ज के रूप में दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जी, हां । लन्दन विश्वविद्यालय को लन्दन में पुरुषों के रहने के लिये एक हाल बनाने को ३०,००० पौण्ड दिये गये हैं ।

(घ) लन्दन में भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के रहने की जगह बढ़ाने के लिये वाई० एम० सी० ए०, इंडियन स्टूडेन्ट्स की इमारत में एक एक्सटेंशन ब्लाक बनाने के लिये ।

India Office Library

***736.** { **Shri A. M. Tariq:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri N. M. Deb:** }

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a letter from the British Government regarding India Office Library; and

(b) if so, the nature of contents of the letter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A communication has been received.

(b) In accordance with the understanding between the three Governments concerned the contents of the note cannot at present be disclosed.

Crimes in Delhi

*737. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Assar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Shiv Datt Upadhayaya

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the causes of recent increase in crimes in Delhi;

(b) if so, wha are the chief causes; and

(c) what precautionary measures have been or are being taken to eliminate them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). There is no increase in crime in Delhi. Special measures have however been introduced for reducing crime to the maximum extent possible. A control room has been set up. Besides patrolling on foot and cycles, mobile vans are also constantly moving about. Special police squads have also been organised for specific purposes.

बाल साहित्य

[illegible] **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाल साहित्य की पुस्तकों के लिये पुरस्कार देने के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया गया है; और

(ख) चतुर्थ पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता के लिये अब तक कितनी पुस्तकें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी, उर्दू और सिन्धी की रचनाएं तो सीधी शिक्षा मंत्रालय में ही स्वीकार की जाती हैं और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की रचनाएं सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा । प्रतियोगिता के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत प्रत्येक रचना की परीक्षा तीन स्वतंत्र समीक्षकों की मंडली द्वारा की जाती हैं । राज्य सरकारों और साहित्यक अकादमी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न भाषाओं के लिए अलग अलग समीक्षक मंडलियां नियुक्त की हैं । सभी भाषाओं की रचनाओं की परीक्षा सामान्यतया दो बारियों में की जाती है—प्राथमिक रूप से और अन्तिम रूप से पर यदि किसी विशिष्ट भाषा की प्रतियोगी रचनाओं की संख्या १५ से कम हो तो एक ही बारी में परीक्षा होती है । समीक्षकों द्वारा सर्वोत्तम मानी जाने वाली पुस्तकें तथा उनकी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट बाल-साहित्य-समिति को पेश की जाती

(ख) चतुर्थ पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन १९५८-५९ में किया गया जिसमें प्राप्त रचनाओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

१. असमी	३१
२. बंगाली	१३१
३. गुजराती	१०५
४. हिन्दी	२०८
५. कन्नड़	२३
६. काश्मीरी	एक भी नहीं
७. मलयालम .	२७
८. मराठी	११५
९. उड़िया	९
१०. पंजाबी	५
११. सिन्धी	४
१२. तामिल	२४
१३. तेलुगू	३२
१४. उर्दू	१९

Legislation re: Government Contracts

*739. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1343 on the 7th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for legislation on the American lines for revision or renegotiation of Government contracts made with private parties or firms?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): The views of the various Ministries and Departments on the proposal have been invited. Replies from some of the Ministries and Departments are still awaited. A decision will be taken after all replies are received and examined.

Purchase of Ammunition from a European Firm

*740. Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 348 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the purchase of ammunition in 1952 from a European firm has been received;

(b) if so, the main findings; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. The Committee has completed recording of evidence and is now drafting its report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Standard of Education

*741. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 263 on the 19th February, 1960 and state the progress so far made in the deliberations which were being held by the Union Public Service Commission with the Ministry of Education to check the fall in standard of education and general knowledge of candidates competing for Union Public Service Commission examinations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question is still under consideration.

Iron Ore

*742. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum grade of iron ore required for manufacturing steel and pig iron at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants;

(b) whether it is a fact that supply from different mine-owners of 48 per cent Fe iron ore against their contracts of 60 per cent Fe were accepted for these steel plants; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to penalise such suppliers and analytical chemists?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) For efficient operation of the blast furnaces, ores with the maximum of iron content would be desirable. The Project Reports therefore only stipulate the desirable grades of iron ore. The Project Report for Rourkela envisaged the use of 62 per cent Fe ore with silica 1·5 per cent maximum and alumina 2·5 per cent maximum. Durgapur and Bhilai have been planned on the basis of 60 per cent Fe ore.

(b) No, Sir. There have been however instances in Rourkela and Durgapur of supply of ore with more fines in the ore than envisaged. The Iron ore contained fines of 20—25 per cent mixed with lumpy ore.

(c) In cases where supply has been beyond tolerances stipulated in the supply contracts, the matter has been taken up with the suppliers.

Supply of Iron and Steel to Small Scale Industries

***743. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Small Scale Industries Board has made complaints against short supply of iron and steel;

(b) the total allocation of iron and steel made to the Small Scale Industries during the last three years; and

(c) the physical delivery against that allocation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The allotments and depatches are as below:

(in tons)

	Allotments	Despatches
1957-58 .	52,510	42,828
1958-59 .	107,950	48,014
1959-60 . .	275,599	*42,265

*The figure includes despatches for full year in respect of only a few of the States and only up to October 1959 in respect of others.

In addition, about 8,500 tons have been supplied from barter and subsidised imports, during the period 1st January, 1959 to 31st March, 1960.

Project Report for Alloy and Tool Steel Plant

*744. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the detailed project report for the proposed alloy and tool steel plant; and

(b) if so, the nature of the report and Government's reaction to it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report has just been received and is being examined.

National Cadet Corps

*745. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 986 on the 21st March, 1960 and state the further progress made in implementation of the measures that were being considered for imparting military training to maximum number of youths of the country through National Cadet Corps?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Since March, 1960 the following progress has been made:—

National Cadet Corps.—An addition of 22,454 cadets has been sanctioned.

NCC Rifles.—About 60,000 additional cadets have been recruited up to the end of July 1960. The latest figures of enrolment are awaited from the units throughout the country but it is not unlikely that the present strength is substantially more than what it was on the 1st August 1960.

Officers Training Units (*NCC*).—116 cadets have been enrolled up to date. The sanctioned strength of these units is 750 which has to be made up during a period of three years.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps.—Against a planned expansion of about 1,50,000 cadets during 1960-61 about 13,000 have been recruited up to the end of July 1960.

In some States the progress is not proportionately as much as in others, but quite recently in one or two of the less progressive ones there are signs of a marked improvement.

Indian Investments in Ethiopia

*746. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the private investment made by Indians in Ethiopia so far; and

(b) whether it is under some arrangement between the two Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India are aware of the setting up of a cotton textile mill in Ethiopia by M/s Birla Brothers in joint collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia. The Raja of Faridkot, also proposes to start a cotton farm in Ethiopia.

(b) These are private ventures. However, the Indian Embassy in Addis Ababa renders such assistance in regard to negotiations, finalisation of contracts, etc., as is asked for.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन वर्ष का डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम

*७४७. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १६ मार्च, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने तीन वर्ष के डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम को सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार कर लिया है किन्तु आर्थिक सहायता के अभाव में वह उसे आरम्भ नहीं कर पा रही है; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपने राज्य में विद्यमान माध्यमिक शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई गड़बड़ किये बिना राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों में तीन-वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम की योजना लागू करने के लिए सहमत थी पर वह यह चाहती थी कि उस पर आने वाले १९२ लाख रुपये के अनुमानित अनावर्त्ती व्यय के लिए केन्द्र शत प्रतिशत सहायता दे । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमिशन से परामर्श करके भारत सरकार ने वह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया और योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का सुझाव दिया ।

२. बाद में राज्य सरकार ने अपने पहले के अनुमानों में संशोधन किया और चाहा कि बढ़े हुए अनावर्ती खर्च ही नहीं अपितु आवर्ती खर्च के लिए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से शत प्रतिशत सहायता मिले । इस प्रकार कुल अनुमानित

खर्च ८६१ लाख रुपये आता था। इन संशोधित मांग प्रस्तावों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

Seizure of Gold

*748. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold worth Rs. 5 lakhs was seized in Calcutta port on the 6th July, 1960 by the Customs authorities from "S.S. Ruth Everete";

(b) whether some more gold was seized from the same ship prior to this; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Upto the 16th August, 1960 29,909 tolas of gold had been seized from the ship M.V. "Ruth Everett" or from the crew of the ship. Details of the seizures are shown in the statement which is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 98].

(c) The case is under investigation by the Calcutta Customs authorities. Some members of the crew have been arrested. Action against the vessel under section 167(12A) of the Sea Customs Act is under consideration.

Recruitment of Collectors of Sea Customs Department

*1363. **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the Assistant Collectors of Sea Customs Department at present are recruited directly;

(b) how many are those promoted from the grade of Appraisers; and

(c) how many new posts were created since the last eight years in the grade of "Collectors"?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Eighteen.

(b) Twenty-two.

(c) Three posts of Collectors—Grade II have been created at the ports during the last eight years.

Water Facilities to Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra and Gujarat States

1364. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells that have been sanctioned under Centrally sponsored schemes during the year 1959-60 for providing water facilities to Scheduled Castes in the Maharashtra and Gujarat States; and

(b) the amount of expenditure involved therein?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The required information is being obtained from the Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Gambling Cases in Delhi

1365. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested for gambling in Delhi during the first half of the year 1960; and

(b) the number out of them convicted so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 1,792.

(b) 1,558.

Girl's Abduction in Delhi

1366. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of reported abduction cases of unmarried girls in Delhi during 1st April to 30th June, 1960 as compared to the figure for the corresponding period in the year 1959?

The Minister of Homes Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): One case was reported during the period 1st April to 30th June, 1960. There was also one case during the corresponding period of 1959. The girls have been recovered in both the cases.

Tobacco Cultivation

1367. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the income in the form of excise duty accrued from tobacco cultivation in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Since the tobacco produced in a particular area is allowed to be transported in bond that is without payment of duty, from one place to another within or outside the region and the duty is realised from the licensee who ultimately clears it for home consumption, it is not possible to furnish with any degree of accuracy the actual revenue accrued from the tobacco of a particular crop produced in a particular region. However, the potential revenue on tobacco produced in the Marathwada region during 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

Smuggling Gold

1368. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of gold smuggled into India during the first half of the year 1960; and

(b) the borders on which it was smuggled?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total quantity and value of smuggled gold seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the first half of the year 1960 was about 21,825 tolas valued at Rs. 27,80,690 approximately.

(b) The gold was seized at various Sea and Air Ports and on the Indo-Goa, Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Burma and Diu borders and also in town.

Total Foreign Exchange for Students

1369. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange actually given to students going abroad during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the total number of students who took the amount; and

(c) whether any account is kept of remittance home by such a students, who do part-time jobs abroad?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1957-58 .	326
1958-59 .	367
1969-60 .	415

(b)

1957 . .	3,463
1958 . .	3,107
1969 . .	3,483

(c) Students abroad who do part-time jobs are released smaller amounts in foreign exchange after deducting their earnings abroad. As such, their remittances home are not likely to be substantial. No separate account is kept in exchange control records for such inward remittances.

Imam Bara of Asaf-ud-Daula, Lucknow

1370. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the amount allocated for the repairs of Imam Bara of Asaf-ud-Daula at

Lucknow during (i) 1959-60 and (ii) 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (i) 1959-60—Rs. 4,317.

(ii) 1960-61—Rs. 4,080.

Polytechnic for Women

1371. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 961 on the 21st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to establish a separate polytechnic for women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A detailed scheme for the establishment of Technical Schools and Polytechnics for girls is being formulated. It is proposed that the Technical schools should cater for girls in the age group 14 . and Polytechnics for girls in the age group 17 .

Circle Superintendents of Department of Archæology

1372. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1975 on the 11th April, 1960 and state the number of occasions on which the Circle Superintendents accompanied or damped with the Director General of Archæology in India?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): 1956-57—9.

1957-58—13.

1958-59—15.

Grants to Aligarh Muslim University

1373. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan or grant paid by the University Grants Commission to the Aligarh University for the construction of hostels during 1959-60;

(b) the total financial assistance given to the above University for setting up 'Students Aid Fund' during the above period; and

(c) the amount of loan or grant proposed to be given during 1960-61 for the above purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been given as grant for providing sanitary fittings and water-supply in the existing hostels.

(b) Nil.

(c) The amount of grant paid or likely to be paid to the University during 1960-61 is as follows:

	Rs.
For construction of hostels .	5,00,000
For sudents Aid Fund	10,000
TOTAL . .	5,10,000

Honorary Magistrates in Delhi

1374. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Honorary Magistrates in Delhi who hold first class powers;

(b) the period for which each of them was appointed Honorary Magistrate; and

(c) the dates of their appointment?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (c).

	Name	Date of appointment
1.	Shri Uttam Singh	4-8-1947
2.	Shri H.P. Gupta	4-12-1947
3.	Shrimati G.N. Singh	12-4-1950
4.	Shri Gurbux Singh	17-8-1953
5.	Shri M.I. Khan	17-8-1955
6.	Shri H.S. Bedi	11-11-1955
7.	Shri Bhagwan Das	
8.	Shri Sham Behari Lal	
9.	Shri Hari Kishan Das	
10.	Shrimati Kanta Jaishi Ram	10-5-1956

(b) First appointment of Honorary Magistrates lasts till the end of that financial year. Thereafter their terms are renewed every year on a year to year basis.

Planetarium in Delhi

1375. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 525 on the 29th February, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made with regard to the construction of a building in Delhi where the planetarium can be put up for viewing by the public?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The building for the Planetarium is nearing completion. Installation of services is in progress and the Planetarium is expected to be open for the Public by the end of November, 1960.

Training of Primary School Teachers

1376. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 526 on the 29th February, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress since made in the execution of the scheme for country-wide training of primary school teachers?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 99.]

Bal Bhawan in New Delhi

1377. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 527 on the 29th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made by the Central Public Works Department in the construction of a Bal Bhawan in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Further progress of various works of "Bal Bhawan" is as under:

(i) The major portion of works pertaining to construction of Hobby Room, Library and Administration Room has been completed.

(ii) The arrangements for provision of unfiltered water supply are completed.

(iii) The construction of the compound wall has been completed.

(iv) The construction of roads is still in progress.

(b) The expenditure incurred upto the end of July 1960 is Rs. 6,25,582.54 nP.

Planning Units in Universities

1378. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 528 on the 29th February, 1960 and state the upto-date progress made so far in setting up a Planning Unit in each University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Of the Universities from

whom final replies have been received so far by the U.G.C., 28 Universities have set up Planning Units.

National Museum, Delhi

1379. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 529 on the 29th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the construction of the National Museum building in New Delhi; and

(b) the total amount spent so far on the project?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The first phase of the building excepting the Auditorium, the lifts etc. has been completed and handed over by the Central Public Works Department on the 18th June, 1960.

(b) Rs. 46,64,799 (upto the end of July, 1960).

Post-Matric Scholarship to Backward Classes in Punjab

1380. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount asked for and sanctioned to the Punjab Government during 1959-60 for the post-Matric Scholarships for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State;

(b) whether the grants sanctioned for such scholarships have been fully utilised; and

(c) how many students have been benefited by this scheme in Punjab?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The total amount asked for, the amount sanctioned and the amount actually spent by the Government of Punjab for the post-Matric Scholarships for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1959-60 is as follows:—

	Amount asked for by the Government of Punjab	Amount sanctioned by the Government of India	Amount actually spent by the Govt. of Punjab
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Scheduled Castes	16,37,000	14,47,200	14,65,127
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	35,000	32,500	14,577
TOTAL	16,72,000	14,79,700	14,79,704

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 3,580 students.

Estate Duty in Punjab

1381. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount collected as Estate Duty in Punjab during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Rs. 3,52,316.

Revenue in U.P. in 1959-60

1382. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of money collected by the Government of India by way of Taxes and other Revenue measures in Uttar Pradesh during 1959-60?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amount of money collected from Direct Taxes and Central Excise in Uttar Pradesh during 1959-60 is Rs. 53,19,85,000. The receipts under various major heads in the group "Civil Administration, Currency, Mint, Civil Works etc", are receipts not on account of any revenue measures adopted, but on account of services rendered and supplies made.

School Hostels in U.P.

1383. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any loan to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the construction of school hostels during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rs. 45,000 have been sanctioned for 1959-60. No loans have so far been sanctioned for 1960-61.

Merit-*cum*-Means Scholarships in U.P.

1384. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the number of the merit-*cum*-means scholarships allotted to each technical institute in Uttar Pradesh during 1959-60?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The number of scholarships allotted to Technical Institutions in Uttar Pradesh in 1959-60 under the Merit-*cum*-Means Scholarships Scheme is ninety as shown below:—

Name of the Institute	Number of scholarships allotted
A. *Institutions for First Degree Courses*	
1. College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.	
2. Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi . . .	16
3. Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra . .	4
4. University of Roorkee, Roorkee . . .	17
5. College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hirdu University, Varanasi .	6
6. College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi . .	5
7. H.B. Technological Institute, Kanpur	2
8. Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur .	2
B. *Institutions for Diploma Courses*	
9. Civil Engineering School, Lucknow . . .	2
10. Government Technical Institute, Gorakhpur .	3
11. Government Technical Institute, Lucknow .	3
12. Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow . .	2
13. I.D. Technical Institute Bahjoi	2
14. P.M.V. Technical Institute, Mathura . . .	1
15. Technical College, Dayalbagh, Agra . .	2
16. University Polytechnic, Aligarh	4
17. University of Roorkee, Roorkee . . .	4
18. Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur .	1
19. Government Leather Institute, Kanpur . .	1
20. Northern Regional School of Printing Technology, Allahabad	1
21. Civil Engineering School, Chandauli . . .	1
22. M.G. Tehnical Institute, Hathras	2
23. Tedhnical Instiute, Handia	1
24. Overseer School, Nanital	1
TOTAL .	90

Iron and Steel Requirements of U.P.

1385. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the requirements of iron and steel for the State of Uttar Pradesh in 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60;

(b) how much of it was supplied; and

(c) what was the reason for not meeting the demand in full?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The requirement, allotment and despatches of iron and steel in respect of Uttar Pradesh have been as follows:

(in tons)

	Demand/ requirement	Allotment	Supplies/ Despatches.
1957-58 .	251,946	65,646	49,913
1958-59 .	191,834	100,375	47,896
1959-60 .	249,890	211,814	56,445*

* For nine months only.

(c) Production of steel has been far short of demand and imports have also been limited due to shortage of foreign exchange. The demands of various States including Uttar Pradesh have, therefore, not been met fully. With the increase in production, however, the position has become easier except in the case of some scarce categories like sheets, plates and wire. During the current half year, *viz.* April-September 1960, the requirements of Government Departments and statutory bodies are being met fully except for the scarce categories. With the commissioning of the plate mill at Rourkela next month, the position would further improve and a decision has already been taken to liberalise the allotment of plates and sheets of thicker varieties.

दिल्ली में भिक्षावृत्ति

१३८६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भिखारियों से काम लेने वाले किसी गिरोह के बारे में कोई सूचना मिली है जो बाहर से कोढ़ियों को लाकर उन्हें दिल्ली में भीड़-भाड़ की जगहों पर छोड़ देता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कार्यों को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बहुउद्देश्यीय स्कूल

१३८७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने स्कूलों में १९६०-६१ में आदर्श बहुउद्देश्यीय स्कल योजना चालू की गई है;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये चुने गये स्कूलों में कार्यान्वित किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) आठ । सूची पटल पर रखी जाती है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १००]

(ख) चुने हुए स्कूलों में पुस्तकें तथा अन्य सामग्री दी जाती है । दी गयी है ताकि वे टेकनोलोजी, वाणिज्य, कृषि आदि कुछ विशिष्ट विषयों में उच्चस्तर की शिक्षा देने के लिए यथेष्ट रूप से समर्थ हो सकें ।

दिल्ली में अपराध

१३८८. { **श्री नरदेव स्नातक :**
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : }

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में १९५९-६० में कितने अपराध हुए;

(ख) दिल्ली के संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में शान्ति, व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा बनाये रखने के लिये कितनी पुलिस है;

(ग) उस पर कितना वार्षिक खर्च होता है; और

(घ) १९५८-५९ की तुलना में वर्ष १९५९-६० में अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ गई है या कम हो गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क)

	भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत मामले	स्थानीय तथा विशेष कानूनों संशेय के अन्तर्गत मामले
१९५९	१०,१८४	५,२६३
१९६० . (३१ जुलाई तक)	५,५७५	२,५९२

(ख) ११,५४४ ।

(ग) २,०१,००,००० रुपये (१९५९-६०) ।

(घ) अपराधों की संख्या कम हो गई है ।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार पुस्तकालय

१३८९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५९-६० में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार पुस्तकालय में जो १८०० प्रकाशन और रखे गये थे उन में हिन्दी के प्रकाशन कितने हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : चार ।

Central Instruments and services Laboratory

1390. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up a Central Instruments and Services Laboratory in the Indian Institute of Science as recommended by the Reviewing Committee?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Steps have been initiated by the Institute to set up a Central Instruments and Services Laboratory. Orders for the procurement of some of the items of equipment for the Laboratory have been placed and plans finalised for the buildings to house the Laboratory. The work on buildings will be taken up soon.

Illumination of Historical Monuments in Delhi

1391. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to illuminate the important historical monuments in Delhi every night as measure of tourist attraction?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No, Sir.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा

१३९२. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा विनियम तयार कर लिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे संसद के समक्ष संभवतः कब रखे जायेंगे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वे संभवतः कब तक तयार हो जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली में निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए "दिल्ली प्राथमिक शिक्षा अधिनियम १९६०" नामक एक अधिनियम संसद के सामने प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा की स्थिति यह है कि अनिवार्यता को लागू करने के पहले कदम के रूप में इन क्षेत्रों में भर्ती होने साले छात्रों की संख्या और साक्षरता को बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। तदनुसार सरकार का इस दिशा में अपने प्रयत्नों की गति को तीव्र करने का विचार है जिससे अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू करने के लिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके उतनी जल्दी अनुकूल परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न की जा सकें। सरकारी नीति के अनुसार अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू करने में कितना समय लगेगा यह इस बात पर निर्भर है कि कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने और इन क्षेत्रों में भर्ती की संख्या बढ़ाने के प्रयत्नों में कितनी सफलता मिलती है।

बनियादी स्कूलों के लिये दस्तकारी सामान के उत्पादन के लिये अनुसन्धान योजनायें

१३९३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बुनियादी स्कूलों के लिये १९५९-६० में दस्तकारी का सामान तैयार करने के संबंध में जो पांच अनुसंधान परियोजनायें आरम्भ की गई थीं उन में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

क्रम संख्या १	प्रायोजना का नाम २	किसको सौंपा गया ३	वर्तमान स्थिति ४
१	कागज की लुब्दी के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान-कार्य।	देव समाज कालेज फार वीमेन, फिरोजपुर।	अनुसन्धान प्रायोजना पूर्ण हो गयी है। कुछ सुझावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रिपोर्ट प्रिंसिपल को संशोधन के लिए वापिस भेजी गयी है।
२	फल और वनस्पति परिरक्षण।	बेसिक ट्रेनिंग कालेज, आंगुल।	योजना १ जून, १९६० से चालू कर दी गई है और काम में प्रगति हो रही है।
३	प्रवर बुनियादी स्तर तक विज्ञान का शिक्षण देने के लिए काम चलाऊ और गृह निर्मि उपकरणों का उत्पादन।	गवर्नमेंट बेसिक ट्रेनिंग कालेज, धर्मशाला।	राज्य सरकार १९५९-६० में स्वीकृत राशि नहीं ले सकी अब फिर दोबारा स्वीकृति जारी की गई है। आशा है संस्थान अब इस मामले में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगा।

१	२	३	४
४	कृषि-औज़ारों की किस्में— विभिन्न आयु-वर्गों के लिए उनके आकार और वज़न ।	बेसिक ट्रेनिंग सेंटर, विद्यानगर ।	योजना १९५९–६० के दौरान में क्रियान्वित नहीं की जा सकी थी इसलिए मैसूर राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि इस योजना को १९६०–६१ के दौरान में क्रियान्वित करने दिया जाये । उनकी वह प्रार्थना स्वीकार कर ली गयी है ।
५	कताई और बुनाई तथा लकड़ी का काम ।	नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ बेसिक एजुकेशन, नई दिल्ली ।	कार्य की प्रगति जारी है ।

बुनियादी स्कूल के विषयों के लिये स्रोत ग्रंथ

१३९४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुनियादी स्कूलों के लिये स्रोत ग्रंथों के प्रकाशन के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये कौन-कौन से लेखक चुने गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) स्रोत ग्रंथों के विभिन्न भाग २२ लेखकों में बांटे गये थे जिन्हें अपनी पांडलिपियां जुलाई १९६० के अन्त तक तैयार करके भेजनीं थीं । एक लेखक ने तो अपनी सम्पूर्ण पांडुलिपि भेज दी है । और एक दूसरे लेखक ने अपने हिस्से की पांडुलिपि का अभी केवल एक अंश भेजा है ।

(ख) चुने हुये लेखकों के नाम

नाम	कैफ़ियत
१. श्री एस० के० साहा	स्वीकृत
२. श्री वी० आर० तनेजा	स्वीकृत
३. श्री एम० दोरे स्वामी	स्वीकृत
४. श्री एच० एस० बघला	स्वीकृत
५. कुमारी एस० मदन	स्वीकृत
६. श्री द्वारिका सिंह	स्वीकृत
७. श्री आर० आर० शर्मा	स्वीकृत
८. डा० एम० जेड० खान	स्वीकृत
९. श्री के० एस० आचारलू	स्वीकृत
१०. श्री जे० एस० मिश्रा	स्वीकृत
११. डा० एम० खुशदिल	स्वीकृत
१२. श्री डी० जी० बोरसे	स्वीकृत
१३. श्री विवेकानन्द पति	स्वीकृत
१४. श्री के० जी० सूर्यवंशी	उत्तर आना बाकी है ।
१५. श्री वी० पांडे	उत्तर आना बाकी है

नाम	कैफियत
१६. श्री एन० डी० सोढी	उत्तर आना बाकी है
१७. श्री श्यामनन्दन सहाय	स्वीकृत
१८. श्री एच० बी० मजूमदार	स्वीकृत
१९. श्री बी० एस० सक्सेना	उत्तर आना बाकी है
२०. श्री बी० वेंकट राव	स्वीकृत
२१. श्री एस० पी० सक्सेना	स्वीकृत
२२. श्री के० आर० पालकर	स्वीकृत

बाल साहित्य

१३९५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बच्चों के लिये उपयुक्त साहित्य निकालन के लिये ३ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस के लिए पहले १० लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी; और

(ग) इस में कमी करने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां। १९५९-६० के लिए।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Auction Sale of Timber

1396. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 520 on the 29th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the reasons for the non-completion of the auction sale of 2,500 c.ft. of timber held on the 10th October, 1952 have since been investigated; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the action taken in the matter?

The Miniser of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Approximately 2,500 c.ft. of timber were sold by auction by Garrison Engineer, Allahabad, in October 1952. Subsequently, the purchaser refused to take delivery on the ground that there was shortage in the quantity of timber sold to him. He filed a suit in a civil court for refund of the purchase money deposited by him and for payment of damages for breach of contract. The court decided that the purchase money should be paid to the purchaser, together with interest thereon and proportionate costs of the suit.

The entire quantity of about 2,500 c.ft. of timber was subsequently re-auctioned.

A Court of Inquiry was set up for investigating the matter. The Court of Inquiry have submitted their findings. On the basis of the findings of the Court of Inquiry, it has been held that the entire quantity of timber sold in 1952 was available at the site all along and that the purchase fell through because:—

(i) appropriate action was not taken by the officer concerned to satisfy the purchaser that the full quantity of timber sold was available; and

(ii) the court case was not handled properly.

Disciplinary action against the officer concerned is being initiated. The District Government Counsel has also been requested to comment on the findings of the Court of Inquiry in regard to handling of the court case.

Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

1397. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1004 on 11th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature of steps taken to construct building for housing Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The work of construction has been entrusted to the Andhra Pradesh Government who are preparing the plans and the estimates of the building. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the date by which the building will be completed.

Gatiswar Temple at Algum (Orissa)

1398. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 59 on the 11th February, 1960 and state whether Government have considered the proposal to declare the Gatiswar Temple at Algum Village in the District of Puri in Orissa as a protected monument of archaeological importance?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The matter has been re-examined. The temple is not considered of sufficient importance to merit protection as a monument of national importance.

Scholarships in Himachal Pradesh

1399. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 809 on the 11th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of simplifying the procedure for facilitating speedy payments of scholarships to needy students in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the revised procedure, the amounts of scholarships and stipends awarded to students studying in Institutions outside the Territory are to be drawn in advance quarterly by the concerned officer of the Administration on the presentation of bills at the Kasumpti Treasury. Government drafts are then obtained in favour of the Heads of Institutions and sent to them for encashment and making payments to the students concerned.

Import of Defence Equipment

1400. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of defence equipment imported from foreign countries; and

(b) total amount of foreign exchange spent upon them during the last three years (year-wise)?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Purchase of Defence stores from abroad is resorted to only in the case of specialised items of equipment, security stores and other items which cannot be procured indigenously from the trade or

manufactured immediately in the Ordnance Factories. It is not in the public interest to give details of Defence equipment imported from foreign countries.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange spent on the stores imported from abroad during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	*Amount* (In crores of rupees)
1957-58	86.85
1958-59	74.11
1959-60	53.97*

*Account for the year 1959-60 have been finally closed. This amount represents expenditure on the stores compiled in the accounts of the Defence Services to the end of March (Final) 1960.

Eastern Zonal Council

1401. Shri Chintomoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when the next meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council is proposed to be held; and

(b) whether the time and venue of the meeting has been decided?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting. It is possible that the Council may meet sometime in October or November.

(b) Not yet.

Municipal Scavengers

1402. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Orissa during 1958-59 and 1959-60 for providing the municipal scavengers with hand carts and wheel barrows; and

(b) if so, how much and to which municipalities?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Educational Development Plans of Orissa 1960-61

1403. { **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have requested for additional money to enable them to fulfil their development plans for education in 1960-61;

(b) if so, for what schemes; and

(c) whether the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has considered such proposals?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At the suggestion of Orissa Government, the general question of grant of adequate Central assistance for schemes under University Education to States having low output of graduates was considered first in the Standing Committee and then in the main meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in February, 1960. The Board recommended that the matter should be considered in connection with the Third Five Year Plan.

Grants to Cultural Organisations in Orissa

1404. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations which were given grants for promotion of cultural activities in Orissa during 1959-60;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during the above period; and

(c) whether any such grant has been given to cultural organisations in Orissa during 1960-61?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b).

Names of Organisations	*Amount* Rs.
Annapurna Theatre 'B' Group, Cuttack.	2,000
Kala Vikas Kendra, Cuttack.	5,000
All India Oriental Conference, Bhuvaneswar.	2,000

(c) No, Sir.

(This does not include grants given to the State Government or grants given by the three National Akademies to the cultural organisations in Orissa during 1959-61).

Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad

1405. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether no hospital, school and other social amenities exist in Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad;

(b) whether employees are confronted with serious difficulties on that account; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A dispensary and two schools, one for boys and one for girls, and a Recreation Club exist.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A room for indoor activities of the Recreation Club is being provided in the building which is being completed. A proposal for the construction of a small hospital consisting of four beds is also under consideration.

Works Committee in National Physical Laboratory

1406. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Works Committee is functioning in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the procedure adopted to deal with the workers in the absence of a Works Committee; and

(d) whether there is any recognised Workers' Union?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As it is a Scientific Research Laboratory no Works Committee has been constituted.

(c) There are two Association *viz.*, the Scientific Staff Association and the Technical Staff Association, consisting of the Scientific and Technical Staff respectively.

(d) These two Associations are recognised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Industrial Employees in Defence Establishments

1407. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether rule 5 of the Civilians in Defence Services (Temporary Service Rules), 1949 is not applicable to the industrial employees working in Defence establishments?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No, Sir. The rule is not applicable to industrial employees working in Defence Establishments.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बहुविवाह

१४०८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में बहु-विवाह प्रथा अब भी प्रचलित है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अशिक्षित स्त्रियों को दूसरे विवाह के लिये अनुमति प्रपत्र पर अंगूठे का निशान लगाने के लिये बाध्य किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर हां में हों तो इस प्रथा का अन्त करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) बहुविवाह प्रथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के महासू और चम्बा जिलों के केवल कुछ भागों में प्रचलित है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के कोई मामले दृष्टि में नहीं आये हैं ।

(ग) बहुविवाह हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, १९५५ के अन्तर्गत असंगेय (non-cognisable) अपराध है । सामाजिक सस्थाओं द्वारा इस कुप्रथा के निवारणाथ जन-मान्यता उत्पन्न की जा रही है ।

अवैध शराब बनाना

१४०९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अवैध शराब बनाने का काम बढ़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी वस्तुओं से जो लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक हैं, कई तरह की अवैध शराब बनाई जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क की आय भी कम हो रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कायवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । पकड़े गये मामलों से मालूम हुआ है कि अवैध शराब सीरा (mclasses) या अनाज से प्रायः बनाया जाता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) लगातार सावधानी बरती जा रही है, आबकारी अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये छापों का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है तथा अपराधियों को कठोर दण्ड देने के लिये अधिकार ले लिये गये हैं ।

Bye-product of Steel

1410. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that daily about fifty tons of skull which is a bye-product of steel making, is thrown away to wastedumps;

(b) whether sometime back a firm offered to purchase this bye-product at Rs. 1000 per ton;

(c) the reasons why this offer was not accepted; and

(d) to what use this bye-product is proposed to be put by the steel works?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of any such offer.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) For remelting purposes.

Special Committee on Educational Institutions

1411. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 597 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) the upto-date progress made in its work by the Special Committee appointed to advise Government regarding assistance to the educational institutions of all India importance; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Committee since then held two further meetings and recommended some institutions for being considered for financial assistance under the scheme.

(b) The work of the Committee will continue so long as the scheme is in operation.

Pardons and Remissions

1412. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2426 on the 22nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that life transportation of prisoners prior to 1947 generally did not exceed 14 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that now this remission is not automatically given;

(c) whether remission depends on report of jail authorities;

(d) whether this has led to prisoners being at the mercy of jail authorities' sweet will; and

(e) whether the matter of life imprisonment prisoners is being reviewed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. The cases of prisoners sentenced to transportation for life were reviewed by the Provincial Governments after 14 years. The prisoners were not necessarily released.

(b) Transportation for life has now been abolished and replaced by imprisonment for life. The 14 year review rule is applicable in the case of life convicts also.

(c) Ordinary remission is granted to all prisoners for good conduct (including good work) according to scales prescribed by the State Governments.

(d) No.

(e) No.

Training Centre for the Adult Blind in Dehra Dun

1413. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number (State-wise) of the adult blind who are receiving training in the Training Centre for the Adult Blind in Dehra Dun;

(b) what is the method of recruitment to this Institute; and

(c) how many are on the waiting list?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 101].

(c) Men's Section: 279.

Women's Section: 9

Asbestos Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

1414. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey for the availability of asbestos in the Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken;

(b) the quantity and quality of the mineral available there;

(c) the countries to which this mineral is exported and the value received during the past 10 years;

(d) the quantity produced in the country during the last 10 years; and

(e) the quantity utilised in the manufactures within the country?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reserves of asbestos in the Brahmanapalle and Chinnakudala belts have been estimated at 256,200 tons within a depth of 660 feet along the dip slope. The asbestos available in the Cuddapah district is of high grade and chrysotile variety.

(c) Asbestos is exported to United Kingdom, Thailand, Japan, Belgium, Italy and West Pakistan. The value received from the export of asbestos during 1951 to 1960 (Upto March, 1960) is Rs. 23,85,000.

(d) 9,666 metric tons during 1950 to 1959.

(e) The quantity utilised in the manufactures within the country is estimated at 18,354 and 22,745 metric tons during the years 1958 and 1959 respectively.

दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

१४१५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को हायर सेकेण्डरी स्तर तक छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये एक छात्रवृत्ति बोर्ड बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये कोई नियम बनाये गये ह ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में अध्यापन की शिक्षा

१४१६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में कितने (पुरुष और स्त्री अलग-अलग) छात्रों को अध्यापन का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) १९५८-५९ १६८ पुरुष और
१६२ महिलायें
१९५९-६० १४२ पुरुष और
१७१ महिलायें

(ख) जी, हां । दिल्ली में शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति केवल स्थानीय प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों में से ही नहीं की जाती । दूसरे स्थानों में प्रशिक्षण पाये अध्यापक भी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं । अतः दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में बहुउद्देश्यीय स्कूल

१४१७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने बहुउद्दश्यीय स्कूल हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन्हें हाई या हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों से बदला गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) पांच ।

(ख) तीन हाई स्कूलों से और दो हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों से ।

Kukis in Manipur

1418. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten Hmars were shot dead by the Kukis in Manipur Sub-division in the first week of May, 1960; and

(b) the details of the incident?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Tension between Kukis and Hmars, two of the principal Tribes inhabiting the hill areas of Manipur, had been mounting since March, 1960. For about two months, there were minor clashes between the volunteers of both parties resulting in some cases of assault, kidnapping, detention and burning of houses. On the 28th April, 1960, Kukis burnt two Hmar villages and also wounded ten Hmars. On the 2nd May, 1960, there was an exchange of fire between the two Tribes near Tolbung village in the Churachandpur Sub-division resulting in the death of one Hmar. The allegation that ten Hmars were killed was found to be incorrect.

Bootlegging in Delhi

1419. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** / **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite an intensive drive by the Delhi police and the Excise Department to curb the illicit distillation of liquor, bootlegging continues unabated in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken to check it?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. Several measures have been taken for this purpose.

Allocation of Funds by SUNFED for Development Projects

1420. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governing Council of the S.U.N.F.E.D. has sanctioned allocations towards five major development projects in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government of India's contribution thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund at its May 1960 Session, has approved assistance to the extent of $ 4,516,700,000 from the Fund for the following five Indian projects. The approximate Counterpart rupee expenditure to be incurred by the Government of India on these projects is mentioned against each project:

Project	Special Fund Contribtion	Government of India Counterpart Expenditure	
		(Rs. in lalhs)	
	$		
1. Higher Fisheries Training Institute	610,300	34·8	plus 15% cash contribution of Expert Costs towards Local Operating Cost.
2. All-India Scheme for the Investigation of Potential Hydro-electric Sites.	2,361,400	238·1	
3. Survey and Investigation of Potable Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme of	324,100	7·5	

		(Rs. in lakhs)
greater Calcutta.		
4. Central Public Health Engineering Institute, Nagpur.	525,000	171·0
5. Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad.	695,900	40·0
TOTAL	4,516,700	491·3

Employment Offices for the Handicapped

1421. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment offices functioning at present in the country for the handicaped trained in various trades with the names of the places wnere located; and

(b) the number of handicapped trained in different training centres and the number who have been employed so far since 1956?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Two, one at Bombay and the other at Madras.

(b) Information about the total number of handicapped persons trained and employed by various agencies is not available, but the two Employment Offices at Bombay and Madras have secured employment for 173 handicapped persons during the period from 1-4-1956 to 30-6-1960.

Recovery of a Girl in New Delhi

1422. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a New Delhi girl who is alleged to have been employed by certain influential businessmen to obtain official favours is reported to have been recovered from a house in Tilak Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether some investigations have been made into the case; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में विमुक्त जातियों के लिये खेलकूद का साज-सामान

१४२३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में विमुक्त जातियों को खेलकूद का सामान देने के लिये कोई धन-राशि अलग रखी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९५९–६० में कितने मूल्य का साज-सामान खरीदा गया; और

(ग) वह किस तरह बांटा गया ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ५५० रुपये ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा खरीदा गया खेलकूद का सामान विमुक्त जातियों के सदस्यों द्वारा बनाई गई टीमों के कप्तानों को दिया जाता है ।

दिल्ली में विमुक्त जातियां

१४२४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में विमुक्त जातियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) योजना के अन्तर्गत विमुक्त जातियों (Denotified Tribes) के उस प्रत्येक सदस्य को, जिस के पास आमदनी का कोई नियत साधन नहीं है, कोई व्यापार, कारीगरी, कारोबार शुरू करने तथा वस्तु विक्रय आदि के लिये २०० रुपये तक की सहायता दी जाती है।

हरिजनों को चिकित्सा सहायता

१४२५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६० में दिल्ली में हरिजनों की चिकित्सा सहायता पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गयी;

(ख) किन किन रोगों के लिये यह धनराशि दी गयी थी; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को यह सहायता दी गयी ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) २,२०० रुपये।

(ख) क्षय रोग।

(ग) ४४।

Gadgets for the Blind

1426. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has been able to produce a Computer which is writing a book and a machine which can read a newspaper useful for blind men and whether these gadgets were shown in the latest design engineering show;

(b) whether these gadgets are proposed to be provided in the various blind schools and institutes in this country; and

(c) whether these gadgets will be able to substitute the conventional Braille?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) U.S.A. has not so far been able to produce for commercial use a Computer which will write books, and a machine which will enable the blind to read an ink print. Research designed to produce such a machine is, however, in progress. Details as to what type of gadgets were shown in the latest design engineering show in New York are not available.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

Death Claims paid by L.I.C.

1427. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of death claims paid by the Life Insurance Corporation upto 30th June, 1960 under policies issued by the Corporation since the date of nationalisation; and

(b) the average duration of the policy under death claim?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 1,29,87,260:00.

(b) The information is not available.

Survey Department at Mount Abu

1428. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Survey Department of the Government of India at Mount Abu (Rajasthan) is working in the same building where Mount Abu Municipality works; and

(b) if so, whether it is possible to keep secrecy and safety for those documents which are prepared by the said Department?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Talcher Colliery

1429. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new colliery has been opened at Talcher in Orissa;

(b) how much coal it contains;

(c) what steps are being taken to work out this colliery; and

(d) what will be the annual production of coal from this colliery?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Preliminary work on a new colliery near Talcher at South Balanda was begun in June, 1960.

(b) the reserves of coal in the mine are of the order of 20 million tons.

(c) The necessary land has been acquired and prospecting and boring has been carried out. Removal of overburden commenced in June, 1960. A civil construction programme, including a water supply scheme, is under way. Action is also afoot for laying a permanent railway siding.

(d) One million tons per annum by 1962-63.

Government Officials

1430. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have sponsored a new scheme of trips by officials and their families to historical places and hill stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As part of staff welfare activities short holiday trips to hill stations and places of historical importance are organised occasionally for the benefit of the staff and their families, the expenditure on such trips being borne by the staff themselves. During the current summer season two trips to Kashmir and one to Kulu-Manali were arranged.

Labour and Social Service Camps in Andhra Pradesh

1431. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour and social service camps conducted by the various social organisations in Andhra Pradesh with Central Government grant during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the achievements during the period; and

(c) the grant given by the Government of India to conduct the various camps and places where camps were conducted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a)

1958-59	1959-60
92 camps	52 camps.

(b) Apart from giving an opportunity to students and young people to get into touch with village communities and imbibe a sense of the dignity of manual labour, the camps enabled them to offer 'Shramdan'. A number of small works were executed by the campers, *e.g.* repair and construction of approach roads; levelling of playgrounds; digging of compost pits, soak pits, drains, trench latrines and pits for planting of trees; repair and deepening of village tanks; repair and digging of wells; construction of a village platform; repair and construction of rooms in local schools; cleaning of Harijan *basties* and village streets and rendered unskilled labour in the construction of community halls in the villages. The girl campers performed environmental service *i.e.*, home sanitation, child care, disinfec-

tion of wells, cleaning of village streets and drains etc.

(c) 1958-59 1959-60

Rs. 1,36,014·95 Rs. 61,365·27

A statement showing the places where the camps were conducted is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II. annexure No. 102.]

Income Tax Arrears

1432. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given the Unstarred Question No. 2741 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected in regard to the income tax arrears during 1958-59 and 1959-60 State-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The statistics of Income-tax arrears are not maintained State-wise. However, the required information relating to each Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax has been collected.

(b) A statement giving the information according to the Commissioners' Charges is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 103].

Pay Scales of Technical Teachers

1433. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi: }

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the salary scales of the technical teachers of the University Institutions;

(b) whether this proposal has been finalised; and

(c) if so, when this will be implemented?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The question om improvement of the salary scales of teachers of University Institutions falls within the purview of the University Grants Commission. The Commission has agreed generally that the salary scales of teachers of university technical institutions should be improved on the lines suggested by the All India Council for Technical Education.

(c) The Commission is examining the impact of the proposed revision of salary scales on other teachers and the extent to which the scales of the latter have to be improved in order to avoid possible disparities.

तिहाड़ जेल में अभियोगाधीन व्यक्ति

१४३४. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिहाड़ जेल (दिल्ली) में कुछ अभियोगाधीन व्यक्तियों ने एक दूसरे अभियोगाधीन व्यक्ति पर छूरे से बुरी तरह हमला किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अयभयोगाधीन व्यक्तियों को जेल में छूरा कैसे प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ग) आहत अभियोगाधीन व्यक्ति को कितनी चोट पहुंची; और

(घ) क्या इस घटना के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) २३-६-१९६० को एक अभियोगाधीन जली ने एक दूसरे अभियोगाधीन जेली पर चाक से हमला किया ।

(ख) मामले की छानबीन की जा रही है ।

(ग.) आहत अभियोगाधीन व्यक्ति को भुजाओं, कंधे और पीठ पर चार भिन्न चोटें (incised wounds) पहुंची।

(घ) केस पुलिस में दर्ज कराया गया है। अपराध का निश्चय होने पर जेल अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनी कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

पल्लू गांव, बीकानेर में किला

१४३५. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व बीकानेर राज्य की नौहर तहसील (राजस्थान,) के पल्लू गांव में एक पुरानी राजधानी के किले के खण्डहरों पर रंग देवी का एक मन्दिर है;

(ख.) क्या यह सच है कि खण्डहरों में एक देवी की मूर्ति मिली थी और उसे राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय भेज दिया गया है;

(ग.) यदि हां, तो यह मूर्ति किस देवी की थी;

(घ.) क्या उक्त किले के स्थान पर की गई खुदाई से इन बातों पर कोई प्रकाश पड़ता है कि उसे किस काल में तथा किस ने बनवाया था; और

(ङ.) भूतपूर्व बीकानेर राज्य के हनुमानगढ़ में स्थित भाटनेर के किले की मरम्मत के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि दी तथा वह किन-किन मदों पर खर्च की गई ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क.) भूतपूर्व बीकानेर राज्य की नौहर तहसील के पल्लू गांव में पुराने खण्डहरों पर एक मन्दिर है लेकिन वह रंग देवी का नहीं बल्कि ब्राह्मणी का है।

(ख.) और (ग.). जो देवी 'सरस्वती' की दो संगमरमर की मूर्तियां मिली थीं और बीकानेर संग्रहालय में प्रदर्शित की गई थीं। अब उनमें से एक को हटा कर राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, दिल्ली में रख दिया गया है।

(घ.) पल्लू में ठीक तरह से खुदाई नहीं की गई। फिर भी ऐसा विश्वास है कि मिट्टी का किला चौहान राजकुमार श्री विग्रहराज द्वितीय ने दसवीं शताब्दी के आखीर में बनवाया था।

(ङ.) भटनेर किले की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण पर २६,४६३.५१ रुपये खर्च किये गये जिन में से ३,७६८.४३ रुपये सालाना अनुरक्षण पर खर्च हुये और २५,६६६.०८ रुपये खास मरम्मत पर खर्च किये गये।

अफीम का तस्कर-व्यापार

१४३६. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या यह सच है कि गत अप्रैल में दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक तस्कर व्यापारी काफी मात्रा में अफीम ले जाते हुए पकड़ा गया ;

(ख.) यदि हां, तो उसे तो उसे वह अफीम कहां से प्राप्त हुई थी और वह उसे कहां ले जा रहा था;

(ग.) कितनी और कितने मूल्य की अफीम बरामद की गयी;

(घ.) क्या चोरी छिपे अफीम लाने ले जाने का काम करने वाले किसी और गिरोह का पता लगा है; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो ये तस्कर व्यापारी किन-किन राज्यों के हैं और किन राज्यों में अपना काम करते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह तो मालूम नहीं कि अफीम कहां से आयी और कहां जा रही थी लेकिन सन्देह है कि यह मध्य प्रदेश या राजस्थान के पोस्त पैदा करने वाले इलाकों से लायी गयी थी और पंजाब की किसी जगह ले जायी जा रही थी।

(ग) लगभग १२,५०० रुपये की १ मन ६ सेर ६० तोला अफीम बरामद की गयी थी।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) ज्यादातर पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के।

Tour of Ministers

1437. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Union Minister went abroad during May and June, 1960; and

(b) if so, who are the Ministers and the purpose of their visit and the cost incurred by the Government of India including foreign exchange for their visit in foreign lands?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Circular by Tripura Administration

1438. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Administration has issued a circular which says that 'Namjari' in Tripura is to be made on or before the 31st July, 1960, otherwise the land concerned should be treated as 'Khas'; and

(b) if so, how far the Administration is competent to issue such an order which amounts to making law and whether the order is contradictory to Section 22 page 4 of "Praja Bhumyadhikari Samanda Bisayak Asian (Act of 1296 T.E.)"?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Section 11 of the Law of Landlord & Tenant of 1296 T.E. as amended by Act I, of 1296 T.E. provides that "unless a person succeeding to a jote or raiyati right registers his or her name under the provisions of sections 9 & 10 within 6 months from the date of death of his predecessor in interest the jote or raiyati right shall be extinguished and the landlord shall be entitled to make the land khas and use it in any manner he likes".

Section 13 of the said Act provides that "any person purchasing a jote or raiyati right under the provisions of section 12 shall register his or her name by paying the prescribed registration fee and consideration (Nazar) of 3 years' rent within 6 months from the date of such purchase".

It was found that a number of persons who had acquired lands by succession, transfer or sale did not apply for mutation of their names. In order that their rights may not suffer by this default the Tripura Administration by its notification No. F. 69(99) Rev./59, dated the 27th January, 1960, invited the attention of all persons to the said provisions and it was specified in the notification that applications for mutation should be made on or before 31st July, 1960. The prescribed time-limit was extended upto 28th February, 1961 by notification No. 69(99)Rev./59, dated the 26th July, 1960. Section 22 referred to in part (b) of the question does not relate to mutation.

Rat Menace in Tripura

1439. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that condition in rate-menaced areas in Tripura has deteriorated; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to bring it under control?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Large scale invasion by wild rats during the months of September-October, 1959 caused extensive damage to Jhum crops in certain parts of Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Khowai and Dharmanagar Sub-divisions of Tripura. Prompt steps were taken by the Administration to provide relief to those in distress.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The Measures taken by the Government to Provide Relife to the Rat-affected Population of Certain Rreas of Tripura during the year 1959-60 *and* 1960-61.

1959-60—

(i) A sum of Rs. 5000 was distributed as immediate gratuitous relief amongst the distressed persons.

(ii) Dadan loans were granted to 511 families at the rate of Rs. 50 per family.

(iii) Agricultural loans were granted to 525 families at the rate of Rs. 100 per family.

(iv) Test Relief Works were started at seven places involving an expenditure of Rs. 47,000 during the period of January 19, to March 31, 1960, providing employment to 2500 persons.

(v) Fair price shops were opened in the affected areas.

1960-61—

(i) A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been sanctioned for grant of dadan loans to distressed agriculturists.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned for grant of agricultural loans to tribal cultivators to enable them to take up Jhum cultavation.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 1,66,627 has been sanctioned for continuance of Test Relief Works started in 1959-60.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner to enable him to open fresh Test Relief Works at places where the need for such works is felt.

Mayabundar Dam in North Andaman Island

1440. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original estimate and actual cost of construction of the water dam completed recently at Mayabundar, in North Andaman Island;

(b) whether the dam is constructed perfectly or water leaks out of it and if so, who is responsible for the defects;

(c) whether Government made arrangements for the supply of water to the inhabitants there during the last dry spell (Feb./March, 1960) as usual;

(d) if so, the cost of such arrangements; and

(e) whether funds meant for land development in Mayabundar were spent on the construction of this dam?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The water dam at Mayabunder has not yet been completed. The estimated cost of the original scheme was Rs. 39,900. At the time of starting the work, it was decided on the basis of technical advice to increase the capacity of the reservoir from 1.6 million gallons to 4 million gallons. The revised esti-

mate for the bigger dam is Rs. 77,300. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 42,485.

(b) The portion of the dam so far completed is in good condition and there is no leakage through the masonry work. There was some seepage in the earthen portion of the dam which is still under construction. The question of fixation of responsibility does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The cost of such arrangements was Rs. 3,745.

(e) No.

High Schools in Himachal Pradesh

1441. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Schools started by Himachal Territorial Council during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the number is adequate; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 27.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Provision for more schools is proposed to be made in the Third Five Year Plan.

Foreign Students in India

1442. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students at present at various universities and institutes in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of them are experiencing difficulties in having suitable arrangements for boarding and lodging; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to help the students in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 3553.

(b) There have been some cases of complaints from students who were not satisfied with the boarding and lodging arrangements.

(c) In all such cases the Students' Service Unit of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations had taken steps to alleviate their sufferings either by lodging them in the International Students' Hostels run by the Council or by arranging for them paying guest accommodation.

Cases under the Official Secrets Act, 1923

1443. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number, nature and details of prosecutions launched under Section 3 and 5 and other provisions of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923, (19 of 1923) during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether persons have been found in large numbers to be violating the provisions of this Act; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the offenders?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Writ Petitions in Punjab High Court

1444. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number and nature of the writ petitions disposed of in the High Court of Punjab from 1st January, 1960 upto the 30th June, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Petitions

1445. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether instructions have been issued to extend the date of receiving petitions in all the Ministries and other Government controlled Establishments whose last date fell during the strike period or shortly after that?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No. The Instructions for the submission, receipt and transmission of petitions addressed to the President in respect of matters arising out of civil employment under the Government of India provide for a relaxation of the time-limit in suitable cases.

Arms and Ammunition used by China

1446. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arms and ammunition of the Russian type are being used by the Chinese forces along our northern border; and

(b) if so, whether this fact was revealed by the Chief of the Army Staff in the course of a talk in Darjeeling on the 22nd June, 1960?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Government have no definite information whether arms and ammunition of the Russian type are being used by the Chines forces along our northern border.

(b) At an informal talk in Darjeeling on the 22nd June 1960, when asked about the weapons used by the Chinese army, the Chief of the Army Staff had expressed his view that the arms and ammunition used by the Chinese army were generally of Russian pattern. He did not imply that they were of Russian make or origin.

All India Council of Elementary Education

1447. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the composition of the All India Council for Elementary Education has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the names of the members and the functions of the Council?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 104].

Indian Scientists Abroad

1448. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 502 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of the Indian scientists and technicians residing in foreign countries, who have since expressed their desire to return to India;

(b) the number of those who have returned since January, 1960; and

(c) the number of those who have been employed suitably?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) (a) Since January, 1960, 695 have enrolled themselves in the 'Indians Abroad Section' of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel.

(b) and (c). 146 reported their return upto May, 1960. Of these, 47 are employed; 40 have not sent any replies; 59 were reported as looking for employment.

Unauthorised Sale of Liquor in Delhi

1449. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of unauthorised sale of liquor have been detected in Delhi in the last six months; and

(b) whether the culprits were prosecuted and if so, in how many cases punishments were awarded and how many cases could not be substantiated?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 761 cases of unauthorised sale and possession of liquor were detected in Delhi during the half year ending 30th June, 1960.

(b) Yes. Out of 761 cases, involving 799 persons, prosecution was launched in 604 cases involving 604 persons. 157 cases involving 195 persons are still under investigation. Convictions were secured in 375 cases involving 375 persons. 224 cases involving 224 persons are still under trial. Only five cases involving 5 persons resulted in acquittal.

Youth Hostels

1450. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government gives aid to State Governments for the construction of Youth Hostels;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the Youth Hostels Association of India is consulted in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants are given to meet the entire cost of construction, subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000 per Hostel.

(c) No, Sir.

Sui Gas from Pakistan

1451. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to obtain supply of Sui gas from Pakistan for industrial purposes has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) the total amount to be spent on the laying of pipelines; and

(d) whether the use of the gas will be economical?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No specific proposal has been received or formulated so far in this regard.

(b) to (d). Do not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

National Service

1452. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sent some educationists to the U.S.A. for a study of the programme of national service by students; and

(b) if so, the names of the educationists and the period of their study?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Only one educationist, namely, Shri K. G. Saiyidain, has been deputed abroad for a period of about four months to make a special study of programmes of youth service in various countries, including the U.S.A.

Socio-economic conditions of High School Students

1453. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Coimbatore, submitted its report for the year 1959 towards the socio and

economic conditions of High School students in Coimbatore District;

(b) what are the main findings of the report; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to implement the findings and the financial commitment involved?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 105.]

(c) The report will be printed and distributed to all the teacher training institutions and State Governments. It will be left to them to implement any of the findings. No financial commitment is involved on the part of the Central Government.

Cultivation of Tobacco

1454. **Shri S. R. Arumugham:**
Shri Ganapathy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area of cultivation of tobacco in Madras State during 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the amount of excise duty collected during this period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the area of cultivation of tobacco has been decreased and if so, to what extent and the reasons for the same;

(d) the quantity of cured tobacco consumed locally and exported to other States;

(e) whether the chewing tobacco is exported to foreign countries; and

(f) if so, to which countries it is being exported?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

	acres
(i) 1958-59 .	43,430
(ii) 1959-60	51,186

(b) The amount of central excise duty on tobacco collected during 1958-59 and 1959-60 is as follows:

Year	Basic excise duty	Additional excise duty
		Rs.
1958-59 .	3,50,44,892	39,21,063
1959-60 .	3,39,66,657	39,50,599

(c) No, Sir. The area under cultivation of tobacco in the State of Madras has been on the increase as is evident from the figures given in Part (a). The later part does not arise.

(d)

Year	Quantity (in lbs.) consumed in Madras State	Quantity (in lbs.) exported to other States
1958-59 . .	6,96,60,034	35,57,843
1959-60 . .	6,54,40,585	39,73,073

(e) and (f). Chewing tobacco is exported to Singapore and Malaya.

Statues near Janpath, Delhi

1455. **Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to

(a) whether there is any proposal to house the statues and other ancient stone carvings now at display on the corner of Janpath and Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi;

(b) the places where these statues are to be shifted; and

(c) the expenses likely to be incurred in this arrangement?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To the galleries of the National Museum.

(c) Approximately Rupees one thousand.

Aerial Ropeway for Singareni Colliery

1456. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount that had been given to Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh, for the installation of an aerial ropeway for stowing; and

(b) what is the amount asked for by the Company?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In 1958, the Singareni Colliery Co. Ltd., had applied to the Coal Board for the grant of a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs for the purchase and installation of stowing plant, including an aerial ropeway, and the Board had provisionally sanctioned a loan of Rs. 37 lakhs against the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs applied for by the Company. The application for loan was, however, subsequently withdrawn by the Company, and no payment was, therefore, made by the Board towards the loan.

Sports in Delhi Schools

1457. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many schools of Delhi/New Delhi have no play-grounds but sports and games fee is realized by them from the students;

(b) if so, what are the names of those schools; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct the school authorities not do so until arrangements are made by them to provide sports amenities to their students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 106.]

(c) Although these schools have no regular play-grounds, facilities for indoor games and games like Volley Ball, Badminton etc., are provided by these schools. Sports material is also issued to the students to enable them to play games in groups in the other play grounds in the locality. The question of directing the school authorities not to charge any games fee does not, therefore, arise.

Requirement of Teachers in Delhi Schools

1458. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government have assessed the requirement of teachers for Delhi and New Delhi Schools as at present, and if so, how many teachers are required, how many are at present working, and by when Government will be able to recruit the required number?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The requirements of teachers for the various Government Schools in Delhi and New Delhi including those opened this year have been assessed on the basis of latest enrolment in each school and 263 additional posts sanctioned. There were 3,534 posts of teachers in employment in Government schools in Delhi on the 14th July, 1960 and 30 posts were lying vacant. Against the total of 293 teachers required to be recruited during the current academic session, 221 posts have already been filled. Another 33 teachers have either already joined or will be joining within the next two or three days. 21 posts will be filled by Departmental Promotion very shortly. The remaining 18 posts are of shortage categories. Every effort is being made to recruit these teachers as soon as they become available.

Shortage of Teachers in Delhi

1459. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost every Government School in the Second Zone of the Union Territory of Delhi is short of teaching staff; and

(b) if so, what arrangements Government propose to make so that students in those schools do not suffer?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Out of 42 Schools in Zone II, there is a shortage of only two drawing teachers in two Boys Schools and three science teachers in three Girls schools. There is a considerable shortage of drawing and science teachers in Delhi and every effort is being made to recruit drawing and science teachers for these schools as soon as possible. Arrangements are, however, being made to depute drawing and science teachers from other schools to these schools so that the studies of the students may not suffer.

Education in Delhi

1460. **Shri Ram Garib**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Territory of Delhi has been divided into three zones for purposes of education;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that in cases of transfer of parents of the students from one place to another, students would have to face great difficulties due to the different syllabii prescribed for various zones; and

(d) what are the special features of the scheme of this zonal system?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a), (b) and (d). With a view to improving the efficiency and the standard of education in Government schools, the schools in Delhi have been divided into three zones under the charge of an Inspector and an Inspectress of schools, so that their work can be supervised and inspected more closely. The Zonal Inspectors shall be personally responsible to the Director of Education for the proper administration of schools. In addition to looking after administrative, planning and financial work of the schools under their charge, they shall be required to carry out regular inspections of schools, make surprise visits to ensure maintenance of discipline and proper performance of their duties by teachers and to help the Heads of the schools in solving their difficulties on the spot by personal discussion, etc.

(c) As a common syllabus has been prescribed for all the zones, the question does not arise.

12.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Indra Vidyavachaspati who passed away at New Delhi on the 23rd August, 1960 at the age of 71.

Shri Indra Vidyavachaspati was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-51.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may kindly stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members stood in silence for a minute.

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPFRT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to present the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.04½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Twenty-first Report to have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

(1) Shri Balasaheb Salunke	24th March to 29th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).
(2) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	1st April to 29th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).
(3) Shri Laisram Achaw Singh	6th April to 29th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).
(4) Shri Liladhar Kotoki	1st August to 31st August, 1960 (Eleventh Session).
(5) Shri Joginder Sen Mandi	1st August to 9th September, 1960 (Eleventh Session).
(6) Shri Prabhu Narain Singh	1st August to 9th September, 1960 (Eleventh Session).
(7) Shri B. Pocker	1st August to 21st August, 1960 (Eleventh Session).
(8) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar	1st August to 9th September, 1960 (Eleventh Session).
(9) Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria	1st August to 9th September, 1960 (Eleventh Session).
(10) Shri K. Ashanna	21st April to 29th April, 1960 (Tenth Session) and 1st August to 16th August, 1960 (Eleventh Session).
(11) Shri Lachman Singh	1st August to 9th September, 1960 (Eleventh Session).
(12) Dr. K. B. Menon	1st August to 21st August, 1960 (Eleventh Session).

May I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.06 hrs.

MOTION RE: DRAFT OUTLINE OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister on the 22nd August, 1960, namely:—

"That the Third Five Year Plan—a draft Outline laid on the Table of the House on the 1st August, 1960, be taken into consideration."

Along with the amendments that have been already moved.

Some Hon. Members: What is the time available?

Mr. Speaker: The balance is 9 hours and 10 minutes—the whole of this day and tomorrow: 5 hours today and 4 hours and 10 minutes or 5 hours tomorrow. Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know, Sir, whether you are calling the speakers according to the lists which have been submitted by the parties or is it in your discretion?

Mr. Speaker: I have repeatedly told hon. Members that primarily it is the party that has to assess and marshal its forces. It is for them to make

hon. Members prepare particular subjects. They know who has been studying a particular subject. They briefly indicate to me who are the persons who have prepared. I go by that list. If, however, there is such an outstanding person who cannot be left out, I will exercise discretion in his favour. But, he has to establish that he is an outstanding person.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this is a ruling for all time to come?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रारम्भ में ही निवेदन कर दूं कि जहां तक किसी भी नियोजन का सवाल है, मैं महसूस करता हूं कि उस के बिना किसी मुल्क की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये सर्वप्रथम मैं नियोजन में अपनी पूर्ण आस्था प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। मैं यह निवेदन इसलिये करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे आगे चल कर वर्तमान योजना का विरोध करना होगा, जिस शक्ल में वह बनाई गई है। लेकिन इस के कतई यह माने नहीं हैं कि मैं किसी भी तरह की योजना पसन्द नहीं करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि योजना इस तरह की बनाई जाती जिस से देश के नागरिकों में उत्साह पैदा होता, उन में यह बल आता कि वह अपने देश के नवनिर्माण में लग सकते। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने को है लेकिन वह बल, वह उत्साह हमें मुल्क के नागरिकों में नहीं मिलता है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस कथन का स्वागत करता हूं कि ४२ फी सदी जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की बढ़ोतरी हुई उस की जांच पड़ताल की जानी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं एक दूसरी बात भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि इन दो योजनाओं में जो हमारे लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हुए, खास तौर से द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में खाद्यान्न, इस्पात और कोयले के, उन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति कैसे नहीं हुई, इस बात की जाँच के लिये भी सरकार को तैयार रहना चाहिये, और यह जाँच सरकार की किसी कमेटी की तरफ से नहीं, मुल्क के कुछ ऐसे नागरिकों की तरफ से होनी चाहिये जो सरकार में मैं न हो। इस तरह से ही हम मुल्क के नागरिकों में यह विश्वास पैदा कर सकते हैं कि अगर लक्ष्यों के पूरा करने में कोई गलतियाँ हुई हैं तो उन गलतियों को आगे नहीं दोहराया जायेगा। आखिर किसी योजना का क्या उद्देश्य होता है। आम तौर से यह कह देना कि देश की उन्नति हो रही है, विकास हो रहा है, किसी योजना की सफलता नहीं माना जा सकता। आखिर जब हम गुलाम थे, अंग्रेजों का राज्य यहाँ था, तब भी रेल बनती थी, तब भी स्टेशन बनते थे, तब भी बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनती थीं, यह सब कुछ होता था और बिना किसी योजना के होता था, यदि उसी गति से हम आज चल रहे हैं तो हम नहीं कह सकते कि जो हमारी योजनायें चल रही हैं, उन में हम सफल हो रहे हैं। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम सीधी दिशा में नहीं जा रहे हैं। और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि आज सरकारी लोगों को भी यह कहना पड़ता है कि योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। योजना जिन उद्देश्यों को ले कर चली है उन पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि सरकारी लोग यह कहें, प्रधान मंत्री यह कहें, कि उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सही नहीं हो रहा है। अब प्रधान मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है तो फिर और कौन उस पर अमल कराएगा। इसकी जाँच पड़ताल

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

होनी चाहिए कौन आदमी होगा इस मुल्क का कि जो उस का अमल करा सकेगा।

खाद्यान्न के बारे में आज से नहीं, पिछले दस बारह साल से चर्चा हो रही है। पहले कहा गया कि सन् १९५३ तक देश के खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा। लेकिन इस नारे को आज सात साल हो गए देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सका है। अब कहा जाता है कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के खत्म होते होते मुल्क खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाऐगा। लेकिन मुझे शक है, क्योंकि जिस तरीके से हम तीसरी योजना काल में खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं उस तरीके से सम्भवतः मुल्क तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना खत्म होते होते भी खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर न हो पा

कहा जाता है कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के खत्म होते होते मुल्क में ७ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन सिंचित की जा सकेगी। आज देश मे ३१ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर खेती हो रही है जिसमें दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक सात करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त हो सकेगी। इस तीसरी योजना के पाँच सालों में हम दो करोड़ एकड़ और जमीन में सिचाई की सुविधाएं पैदा करेंगे जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक देश में कुल ९ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि के लिए सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। फिर भी करीब एक चौथाई ही जमीन ऐसी होगी जिसमें सिंचाई की सुविधा हम पैदा कर सकें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सबसे अधिक किसी चीज का खाद्यान्न की पैदावार पर असर पड़ता है तो वह सिंचाई का पड़ता है। इस योजना में कैमिकल फरटीलाइजर पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे योजना निर्माता कुछ पश्चिम से ऐसे प्रभावित हो गए हैं कि वह हर बात को उनके ही तरीके से लेकर चलते हैं और सम्भवतः इसीलिए कैमिकल फरटीलाइजर पर इतना ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक कैमिकल फरटीलाइजर का सवाल है, उससे अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ती है इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन जब साधनों की कमी हो तो हमें प्रायरिटीज तै करनी पड़ेंगी। हमको देखना होगा कि किन चीजों को पहले लिया जाये और किनको बाद में लिया जाये। अगर हमारे पास फरटीलाइजर के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये साधन नहीं हैं तो उनको इस समय टाला जा सकता है, लेकिन सिंचाई की सुविधाओं को टालने के मानी होंगे कि हम अपने लक्ष्यों को कभी भी पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप जिस तरह से दूसरी चीजों के लक्ष्य पूरा करने की बात सोचते हैं उसी तरह से खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में भी आपको सोचना चाहिये। आज सात करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त है तो उसको तीसरी योजना में बढ़ा कर आपको ११–१२ करोड़ एकड़ करना चाहिये। आपको तीसरी योजना में चार पांच करोड़ एकड़ के लिये अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की सुविधायें पैदा करनी चाहियें। ऐसा होगा तभी जा कर हम अपने लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति की बात कर सकेंगे।

हमारी खाद्यान्न की समस्या इतनी महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि तीसरी योजना के काल में केवल १० लाख एकड़ पड़ती जमीन को तोड़ने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। पहली योजना में २७ लाख एकड़ पड़ती भूमि तोड़ने का प्रोग्राम था, दूसरी योजना में १२ लाख पड़ती भूमि तोड़ने का लक्ष्य रखा गया और तीसरी योजना में सिर्फ १० लाख एकड़ भूमि तोड़ने का कार्यक्रम रखा गया है। कमीशन की तरफ से आंकड़े प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं और सरकारी विशेषज्ञों की तरफ से भी आंकड़े प्रकाशित होते हैं।

उनसे मालूम होता है कि मुल्क में ऐसी जमीन जिस पर खेती नहीं की जाती मगर की जा सकती है साढ़े पांच या ६ करोड़ एकड़ के लगभग है। इस जमीन में खेती हो सके कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाया जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो खाद्यान्न की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती। और खाद्यान्न का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

दूसरे देश में बेकारी की समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है और उसका कोई हल नहीं दिखायी देता है। इस बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये जरूरी है कि लोगों को काम दिया जाये। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि पड़ती जमीन को तोड़ने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जाये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमें खाद्यान्न के लक्ष्य को पूरा करना है और बेकारी की समस्या को हल करना है तो दस लाख एकड़ पड़ती भूमि तोड़ने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उसके लिये आपको २ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन तोड़ने का कार्य क्रम रखना पड़ेगा। कहा जा सकता है कि इतनी भूमि को तोड़ने के लिये हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि हमारे यहां जन शक्ति तो मौजूद है, हमारे पास एक बड़ी लेबर फार्स मौजूद है जिसकी सहायता से हम इस जमीन को तोड़ सकते हैं। हम अगर दो करोड़ पड़ती भूमि को तोड़ने की योजना बना लें और इतनी जमीन को तोड़ लें तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हम ५०–६० लाख लोगों की श्रम शक्ति का उपयोग करके उनको काम दे सकेंगे। अगर आप एक एक परिवार को इस दो करोड़ जमीन में से दस दस एकड़ जमीन दे कर बसा दें तो आप बीस लाख किसानों को बसा देंगे और इस तरह से ५०–६० लाख लोगों की श्रम शक्ति का उपयोग कर के उनको काम दे सकेंगे। और साथ ही हम मुल्क में ७०–८० लाख टन ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा कर सकेंगे। इस तरह से राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बढ़ेगी।

प्रश्न यह है कि हमें इस काम के लिये कितना रुपया चाहिये। मेरा अन्दाजा है कि सौ रुपया प्रति एकड़ से ज्यादा इस पर खर्च नहीं पड़ेगा। इस तरह से हम दो सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर के दो करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को तोड़ सकते हैं। इससे मुल्क की खाद्यान्न समस्या हल होगी और साथ ही ५०–६० लाख लोगों को काम भी मिल सकेगा। और इस तरह से हमारी बेकारी की समस्या भी हल होगी।

लेकिन कहा जा रहा है कि इस तरह से खाद्यान्न की समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता। आज ज्यादा जोर इंटेंसिव कल्टीवेशन पर दिया जा रहा है। उसमें खाद लगेगी, उसमें दूसरे नये नये तरीकों से काम किया जायेगा। खेती के नये नये औजार काम में लायें जायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज अच्छी है और इससे भी उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। लेकिन हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्रांतिकारी तरीकों को अपनाना चाहिये और खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करने के लिये तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक हमको खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन ड्योढ़ा कर लेना चाहिये।

कहा जाता है कि हमने ८ करोड़ टन अन्न का लक्ष्य बनाया था दूसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत, लेकिन अभी इस साल जो हमारा गुजर रहा है उसमें जो अन्न पैदा हुआ है, वह ७—१० करोड़ टन से ज्यादा नहीं है। पिछले साल ७—३५ करोड़ टन उत्पादन हुआ था। हो सकता है कि अगले साल साढ़े सात करोड़ टन अन्न करोड़ भी पैदा न हो सके। इसका अर्थ होगा कि हमको तीसरी योजना में तीन साढ़े तीन करोड़ टन अधिक पैदावार बढ़ानी चाहिये। मेरा खयाल है कि हरी खाद देने से, कैमिकल फरटीलाइजर देने से और उन छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं से जिनको आपने इस योजना में रखा है यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये आवश्यक है नई पड़ती जमीन को तोड़ने

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

के लिये हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये । इसमें कोई अधिक पैसा खर्च नहीं होगा ।

इसी के साथ साथ जहां तक बेकारी की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में सदन में बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है । बेकारी लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है । हमने अन्दाजा किया था कि दूसरी योजना में हम ८० लाख लोगों को काम दे सकेंगे। लेकिन अब खयाल है कि ६५ लाख को ही काम मिल सकेगा, और जब दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अन्त होगा तब शायद पता चले कि ५०–५५ लाख व्यक्तियों को ही काम मिल सका है । इस तरह से १५–२० लाख लोग ऐसे बेकार रह जायेंगे जिनको दूसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत काम नहीं मिलेगा । कहा जाता है कि तीसरी योजना के काल में हमारे यहां डेढ़ करोड़ नये लोगों की श्रम शक्ति पैदा होगी । इन में से १ करोड़ ५ लाख को हम दूसरे तरीकों से काम दे सकेंगे । ३५ लाख को हम काम दे सकेंगे खेती से । मेरा खयाल है कि आप ३५ लाख लोगों को खेती में अगर काम देना चाहते हैं तो आपको पड़ती भूमि को तोड़ने का बड़े विस्तृत पैमाने पर प्रोग्राम बनाना होगा । तभी उसको काम मिल सकेगा । लेकिन मान लिया जाए कि ३५ लाख को खेती में काम मिल सकेगा और १ करोड़ ५ लाख को दूसरे तरीकों से आप काम दे सकेंगे । तो भी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो देश में श्रम शक्ति पैदा होगी उसमें से भी दस लाख लोग ऐसे होंगे जो बेकार रहेंगे । इनके अतिरिक्त पहले से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग बेकार चले आ रहे हैं । इस तरह से यह बेकारों की फौज लगातार बढ़ती चली जाएगी । इन बेकारों को काम देने का कौनसा जरिया हमारे पास है । मेरा निवेदन है, कि इस समस्या को हम खेती की पड़ती जमीन को तोड़कर ही हल कर सकते हैं । दूसरा साधन छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना है ।

मुझे अफसोस है कि छोटे उद्योगों के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिर्फ ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है । अगर हमें अपनी तीसरी योजना को सफल बनाना है और बेकार लोगों को काम देना है तो इस तरफ अधिक ध्यान देना आवश्यक है और छोटे उद्योगों के लिये कम से कम पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया देना चाहिये ।

इस योजना में जहां तक भारी उद्योग जैसे इस्पात, कोयला, तेल आदि दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ मित्रों ने आलोचना की है । मैं मानता हूं कि इसमें बहुत खर्च होता है और यह भी मैं मानता हूं कि इस खर्च को कम किया जा सकता है । सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए । लेकिन जहां तक कोयला, इस्पात, तेल आदि वस्तुओं का सम्बन्ध है इन चीजों का उत्पादन कम नहीं होना चाहिए । अगर हमें अपने उद्योगों को बढ़ाना है तो इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा । इसलिये जहां तक इन उद्योगों का सवाल है मैं इनका समर्थक हूं । हमारे यहां भारी उद्योग भी हैं और छोटे उद्योग भी हैं और मैं दोनों को बढ़ावा देने की बात करता हूं । कहा जा सकता है कि आखिर इनके लिये हम रुपया कहां से लायेंगे । इसका मैं आगे उत्तर दूंगा । लेकिन किसी भी योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये किसी भी मुल्क की उन्नति करने के लिये भारी उद्योगों का विकास होना आवश्यक है । जब तक भारी उद्योगों का विकास नहीं होगा राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति के रूप में तब तक राष्ट्र उन्नति नहीं कर सकता । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो लोग भारी उद्योगों का विरोध करते हैं, उनका दृष्टिकोण बदल जाये और उनको विश्वास हो जाए कि अगर मुल्क का विकास करना है, तो भारी उद्योगों की उन्नति के बगैर वह नहीं हो सकता है ।

यह प्रश्न उठता है कि भारी उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में इस्पात और कोयले की जरूरत

पड़ती है और उन दोनों में लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं हुई है । अभी हमारे इस्पात मंत्री कह रहे थे कि जब किसी प्लांट को बने हुए दो साल पूरे हो जाते हैं, तब हम उसमें पूरा उत्पादन कर सकते हैं । किसी लांट में उत्पादन कितने दिन में किया जा सकता है, इसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि वहां उत्पादन जितना जल्दी से जल्दी हो सकता है, वह हम करें । हम देखते हैं कि राउरकेला में तीसरी धमन-भट्टी तैयार है, लेकिन अगर वहां कोयला या कच्चा लोहा न मिलने की वजह से काम न चले, तो इससे मुल्क की बरबादी होती है, शक्ति बरबाद होती है और उत्पादन को भी क्षति होती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाते हुए सरकार का ध्यान इधर जाये ।

जहां तक यातायात, ट्रांसपोर्ट, का सवाल है, रेलों के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि १२०० मील की नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई जायेंगी, लेकिन वह रेलवे लाइन केवल ऐसी जगहों पर बनाई जाएंगी, जहां उद्योगों का कोई सम्बन्ध हो, या ऐसा कोई कारण हो कि रेल के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता । मैं यह मानता हूं कि नई रेलवे लाइन डालने पर जितना खर्च पड़ता है, उसको देखते हुए अब इस बात की जरूरत नहीं रह गई है कि हम बड़े पैमाने पर रेल का विकास करें । हमें जोर देना चाहिए सड़कों के विकास पर । लेकिन तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जितनी सड़कें बनाने का लक्ष्य है, वह बहुत कम पड़ेगा । अगर सड़कें बनाने का काम बड़े पमाने पर हाथ में ले लिया जाये, तो यातायात की स्थिति में बड़ा सुधार हो सकता है । उसमें अधिक पैसा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । जिन क्षेत्रों में सरकार सड़कें बनाना चाहे, वहां की जनता को वह तैयार करे कि वह स्वेच्छा से श्रम दे और मिट्टी का काम अपने आप करे । इससे कम खर्च पर सड़कें बन सकेंगी और इससे बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी ।

जहां तक समाज-सेवाओं, सोशल सर्विसिज का सवाल है, एक ऐसी बात कही गई है, जिसको प्रतिगामी, रीएक्शनरी कहा जा सकता है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की ड्राफ्ट आउट लाइन में वह बात नहीं है, यद्यपि यह कहा गया है कि छः साल से ग्यारह साल तक के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जायेगी, हालांकि उस के बारे में अभी आशंकाएं जाहिर की जा रही हैं कि सम्भवतः तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक वह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । संविधान में कहा गया है कि १४ साल तक के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जायेगी । अब उस में तीन साल घटाये जा रहे हैं । अगर प्राइमरी शिक्षा को हम छोड़ दें, तो जहां तक विश्व विद्यालय की शिक्षा का सवाल है, उस के बारे में यद्यपि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है, लेकिन मंत्री-मंडल की तरफ़ से यह निश्चय किया गया बताया जाता है, जिस का ज़िक्र शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने भी किया है, कि जो बच्चे कालेज या विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिल होना चाहेंगे, उनके दाखिल होने पर रोक लगेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही प्रतिगामी कदम है और इस से देश में बहुत असन्तोष फैला है, । आखिर इस के क्या नतीजे निकलेंगे ? अगर हम तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में साफ़ तौर से यह व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं कि जो बच्चे विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा लेना चाहते हैं, अगर हम उन को उस शिक्षा से रोकते हैं, तो उन के लिए दूसरा काम देना पड़ेगा, चाहे वह टेक्निकल एजूकेशन हो, चाहे नौकरी वग़ैरह हो, और जब तक ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक विश्वविद्यालय के दरवाज़े किसी के

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

लिए बन्द नहीं किए जायेंगे, तो देश में उस से बढ़कर असन्तोष फैल सकता है। इस का नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि चूंकि पिछड़े हुए लोगों के बच्चे उन लोगों के बच्चों से, जो आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, जरूरी तौर पर कम होशियार होंगे, और इसलिए उन को उतने मार्क्स नहीं मिल सकेंगे, जितने कि आगे बढ़े हुए लोगों के बच्चों को मिल सकते हैं, इसलिए दबे हुए, पिछड़े हुए लोगों के बच्चे हमेशा हमेशा के लिए कालेज और विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा से बंचित रह जायेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और इस प्रतिगामी कदम पर अमल न करे।, जिस से कालेज और विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा पर रोक लग जाये।

एक और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि जिन साधनों से हम इस तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना को चलाना चाहते हैं, वे साधन जिस तरह से सरकार प्राप्त करना चाहती है, वे उसी तरह से प्राप्त किये जाने चाहिए, या किसी और तरह से प्राप्त किए जाने चाहिए। मैं साफ़ तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क में करों की जो स्थिति है, वह ऐसी नहीं है कि जिस में हम ऐसे करों को लगा सकें, जिन का जनता पर प्रत्यक्ष असर पड़ता है। मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना महत्वाकांक्षी नहीं है—उस को और बढ़ाया जा सकता है मुल्क की परिस्थितियों और ज़रूरतों को देखते हुए—और दूसरी तरफ़ मेरा कहना है कि हम और नये कर नहीं लगा सकते। यह प्रश्न किया जा सकता है कि तो फिर तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना किस तरह चलेगी। मैं यह सुझाव सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और चाहूंगा कि सरकार उस पर विचार करे।

हम ने कहा है कि १६५० करोड़ रुपये के नए टैक्स लगेंगे। इस के साथ ही साथ ४४० करोड़ रुपए पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज़ के मुनाफ़े से मिलेंगे। यह मुनाफ़ा क्या है? यह भी एक तरह से नया कर होगा जो कि १६५० करोड़ रुपए में जुड़ेगा। ७५ करोड़ रुपये हम को सूधार कर, बेटरमेंट लेवी, से मिलेंगे। यह भी एक नया कर होगा। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सिर्फ़ १६५० करोड़ रुपए के नए कर नहीं होंगे, बल्कि २१००, २२०० करोड़ रुपए के नए कर लगाए जा रहे हैं। द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम ने, १,००० करोड़ रुपए के नए कर लगाए। तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में २१००, २२०० करोड़ रुपए के नए कर लगाए गए, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि कर दुगने से ज्यादा हो जायेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि जिस में हम इतने नए कर लगा कर उन को अच्छी तरह से वसूल कर सकें।

यह कहा जाता है कि अब खास तौर पर किसानों और मजदूरों की हालत सुधर रही है। किसानों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे अब रेडियो-सूट रखने लगे हैं, पक्के मकान बनाने लगे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने किसान ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास रेडियो-सेट हैं, जिन्होंने पक्के मकान बनवाए हैं, या सोना खरीदा है। अगर सरकार इस बारे में कोई जांच पड़ताल करे, तो पता चल जायेगा कि किसान जितना पहले सोना खरीद सकते थे या पक्के मकान बनवा सकते थे, अब वह स्थिति नहीं है।

जहां तक साधनों का सवाल है, एक तो विदेशी व्यापार को सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। विदेशी व्यापार से हम काफ़ी कुछ ले सकते हैं, अगर सरकार उस को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए तैयार हो जाये।

इम्पोर्ट कन्ट्रोलर के दफ़तर से १५–६–६० को बाहर से इस्पात मंगाने, स्टील इम्पोर्ट करने के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े निकाले गए। करीब डेढ़ लाख टन इस्पात बाहर से आना है। उस में से एक पार्टी को, जो कि पांच विभिन्न नामों से काम करती है, ६५,८६८.२५ टन के लाइसेंस मिले। उन में से मैसर्ज़ अमीन चन्द प्यारेलाल, मसर्ज स्टील रोलिंग मिल्ज़ आफ़ हिन्दुस्तान, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और मैसर्ज़ अप्पा जे प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, इन तीन फ़र्मों का दफ़तर १३५, केनिंग स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता में है और मैसर्ज राम-किशन कुलवन्त राय और मैसर्ज मेटल इम्पोटर्ज प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, इन दो फर्मों का दफ्तर ३३, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता में है। इनको ये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। मेरी सूचना यह है कि ये पांच फर्में एक ही व्यक्ति की हैं। यह जो डेढ़ लाख टन इस्पात बाहर से मंगाया जा रहा है, उसमें आधा इस तरह का है, जिसका लाइसेंस एक ही व्यक्ति को दिया गया है।

आचार्य कृपालानी (सीतामढ़ी) : लेकिन सरकार को किस तरह मालूमहोगा ?

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : ये सरकार के ही आंकड़े हैं, जो उसने १५–६–६० को इम्पोर्ट कंट्रोलर के दफ्तर से प्रकाशित किये हैं।

अब वक्त आ गया है कि सरकार इस फारेन ट्रेड का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दे, जिस से हम देश की योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये पैसा पा सकें। हमारे यहां जो विदेशी पूंजी है, और उससे इतना मुनाफा हासिल किया जा चुका है, जो कि पूंजी से भी अधिक हो गया है। ऐसी विदेशी पूंजी का भी हमको राष्ट्रीय-करण कर देना चाहिये और उस तरह से साधन उपलब्ध करने चाहिये।

हमारे देश में जो भारी उद्योग हैं, चाहे वह कपड़ा उद्योग हो, चाहे कोई इस तरह का दूसरा उद्योग हो, जिनसे उद्योगपति काफी मुनाफा उठा चुके हैं, उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये। तब प्रश्न उठेगा कि राष्ट्रीय-करण करने के लिये हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है. सरकार को औद्योगिक नीति के प्रस्ताव में और संविधान में भी यह संशोधन कर देना चाहिये कि ऐसे मामलों में राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये किसी मुआवजे की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। अगर इस तरह का संशोधन कर लिया जायेगा, तो इस योजना को अच्छी तरह से सफल बनाया जा सकता है। अगर सरकार इसके लिये तैयार नहीं है, तो मुझे खतरा है कि इन योज-नाओं को सफल नहीं बनाया जा सकेगा। अगर सरकार यह क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार है, तो उन लोगों के विरोध के बावजूद, जो योजनाओं में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं और जिन्होंने मुल्क में चिल्लपों मचा रखी है कि यह प्लान सोशलिज्म की तरफ जाता है —मैं मानता हूं कि यह प्लान सोशलिज्म की तरफ नहीं जाता है, समाजवाद की तरफ नहीं जाता है—उनके बावजूद सरकार इस प्लान को सफल बना सकेगी और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जिन लोगों की चिल्ल-पों चल रही है, चाहे वह सरकार में हैं, या बाहर हैं, जिन लोगों को स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग कहा जाता है, वे हिन्दुस्तान से ऐसे गायब हो जायेंगे, जैसे गधे के सिर से सींग।

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand (Visakhapatnam): When I had my first knock in Parliament when the 'strike' debate was on, the Chairman called me by my name. Today I feel greatly honoured that you have called me by the name that I am known in sporting circles. I also had the honour of being your colleague right here in the Central Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling him Vijaya Anand. I am not going to call him 'Vizzy'.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Thank you, Sir.

I also had the honour of being a commentator with you in Parliament's first match in aid of charity, and I remember how humorously you said that the battle of Kurukshetra was taking place in white flannels.

Mr. Speaker: This is another Kurukshetra.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: I would like to congratulate the Planning Commission on the magnificent Draft of the Third Plan they have put before the House. Public memory is short-lived. I would like to mention the name of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari who was Vice-Chairman of this body for nearly ten years. He did a great job and retired gloriously with full honours. The fruits of his labour are before us today.

The Planning Commission headed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has put before us a very wonderful draft. Of course, the Opposition or many people would say that nothing has been done. That is criticism for criticism's sake. I do not belong to that school of thought. A country that does not plan, does not look ahead and just goes on with its day to day affairs is in doldrums. Unlike that, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru when he took over 13 years ago, after our being dominated by a foreign power for 150 years, had a very difficult job before him. To say that nothing came out of the first five years and nothing out of the second five is moonshine. Prosperity is on the increase. I have not the slightest doubt of that. There is more money in this country. People look happier. There are fabulous shops. Everything looks rosy. Now that we are heading towards the Third Plan, I feel that everyone should co-operate. The spirit of co-operation is the only way to achieve the goal. At least in planning, we should be as a family and go together so that we can be the envy of many countries in this world.

I would like to make a few observations on the Plan. The Planning Commission have always taken good care of the underdog and the man in the street. They—particularly the Prime Minister himself—have borne that in mind in planning. I was the first to advocate the abolition of zamindari so that the utmost good could be done to the countryside, to the peasant. It so happens that the real good that the peasant should have had from the abolition has not, unfortunately, so far been given to him in full measure, in spite of the abolition of zamindari. I feel that legislation should be introduced so that the landless may receive land and they may receive the utmost from the Planning Commission. It is the tillers of the soil of this country who really matter. They form the bulk of this nation, and the greatest care should be given for their well-being. I am all for getting the utmost from the black-marketeers, those who own mills and those who dabble on the Stock Exchange and make tons of money. But *daridranarayan* of this country must be cared for more than anything else.

I noticed that when the Prime Minister spoke, he said that the burden of taxation would be greater. I bow to that, but the taxation should be against those who indulge in black-marketing and minting money as they do on the Stock Exchange, and those who own mills, those who are fabulously rich. But the poor, the *daridranarayan* must receive the first attention of the Planning Commission.

A Welfare State is only a Welfare State when the peasantry are well off. This is how I feel. There have been quite a few observations that cottage industries have been neglected, that

machinery has been given priority over cottage industry and so on. I submit that this is the age of machinery. It is only machinery that can enable us to be the foremost in the world. If we can produce machinery, we can forgo ahead like America and Russia. The wealth that America and Russia were able to amass and get together was because of industrialisation, because of machinery. Of course, I am not belittling cottage industries or anything of that kind. But to give cottage industries a bigger place than the production of machinery would, in my opinion, be putting the clock back.

I am not long-winded, and I shall not take up much of your time. I am just a humble commentator.

An Hon. Member: Very good to the House.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: It strikes me that the Planning Commission should take into account one thing. There are thousands and millions of people living in slums in this country. It is one of the urgent needs of this country that we should do away with these slums. Apart from anything else, they increase disease and infection. Above all, India has become an international country where thousands and thousands of foreigners come, and it is a great pity that we allow these slums still to exist. If the Planning Commission could take this up also earnestly, it would be a great relief. In a free India heading for the Third Five Year Plan, it will be glorious to see the abolition of slums absolutely. Those who dwell in the slums may be afforded shelter by giving them houses to live. Also in a city like Delhi, it would be nice to see those little huts and wooden shops removed so that pucca buildings go up there.

Andhra is supposed to be very rich in minerals. Some would say that it has been neglected. I also certainly feel that way. If the Commission could take this into account and open a line between Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad, it would open up the whole area. As I said, it is very rich in minerals. I also suggest that Visakhapatnam may be chosen as the site for the heavy diesel factory which they propose having in the next five years.

With these few observations, I thank you very much for giving me this chance to speak today. I would like to congratulate again the Planning Commission headed by our Prime Minister on the magnificent job they have done. About Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, I say that he has done a magnificent job. Bravo to him, Sir.

Kumari M. Vedakumari (Eluru): The decade of planning has ended. It is a picture of too many shades of darkness and lights of successes. By the end of the Second Plan, we might have spent nearly 90 per cent of the allocated money and we hope to reach a maximum of 70 or 75 per cent of the physical targets. That means that the money allocated will be spent, but the targets that we have achieved in physical terms will be 25 per cent less than what we wanted to. Even in areas where we are likely to reach the target, we reach it taking an overall picture and not individual plans.

Let us take agricultural production.

We may achieve the target of 75 million tons of foodgrains. What we want to achieve is that the individual crop plan should be changed. There is also a policy that when there is an increase in the income of the individual farmer, there should be a change in the pattern of cultivation also. They think that when the income of an individual rises, the demand goes from the coarses to the superior rice or grains. What we are achieving is the total target and not the individual crop target. If we see in detail, we can find out that we reach the target *i.e.*, the small millets and everything.

[Kumari M. Vedakumari]

There is no improvement in the individual crop planning.

Then, about the distribution aspect of planning. Everybody has criticised the implementation. Nobody will disagree with the objectives of the Plan. We all completely agree with the objectives. Even the Prime Minister rightly pointed out that there something is happening in the implementation. What is the real handicap? What is really preventing the target from being achieved? The distribution aspect is also very important.

Shri Asoka Metha, a Member of the P.S.P., has pointed out that in the process of rapid industrialisation there are built-in inequalities. I would not agree with him at all. Even ideologically planning can never agree with built-in inequalities. What is planning? Planning means the garnering of the resources and channelising them into right places of investment, thus raising the level of income, and distributing the fruits of investment in an equal manner.

If we see the income of the agricultural class, we can find out how unstable it has been. From the figures we can find the unstability. In 1949 the *per capita income* of the agricultural class was Rs. 168; in 1951, it was Rs. 192; in 1954, it was Rs. 200, and 1955, Rs. 201; in 1957; it was Rs. 208; and in 1958, it was Rs. 195. We can see how the growth has been unstable. We are not even able to discover the reason for this erratic growth. There is no stability in the growth of income why is this happening: what is the real cause?

A survey was conducted by the Food and Agriculture Department and the results of the survey are very interesting. They cover sociological and economic implications also. They clearly point out that the marketable surplus of the small peasant is only 30 per cent. The marketed surplus; that is supplied in the market by the big landlord is 70 per cent. The bulk of the population, 70 per cent of the population, the farmers, who are actually in the field working for the agricultural produce, produce nearly 50 per cent of national income. So, what is happening has serious policy implications. Who are getting the benefit of increase in prices? How is it that the small peasant is not able to get the benefit of the increase in prices?

Le us see what is happeing in the supply market. The big landlords are the main supply source though they may not be the main source of production. They have the large stocks and they have the very high prices in the post-harvest season. Even though the Government may not allow them to take any credit from banks, even though the Government may discourage them, the withholding capacity of the landlords is still there. They are able to command more facilities of storage and money, whereby they can get increased prices at the cost of the small farmers and society. The small farmer is not the only person who is selling at the lowest price during the harvest season but is also the one paying the highest price afterwards. So, how are we going to solve the problem? Banks say that they are not giving any advances to the purchasers of stocks to enable them to withhold stocks. But they are building stocks. You want equal prosperity; but how are you going to implement this? Equal prosperity means guiding the price line such a way that there is stability as well as growth. There should be a stable growth in the income of the peasants. We want the Planning Commission to see how best the prices can be controlled and how their changes can be brought within reasonable limits.

Then, I come to the export market. We are one of the primary produce

exporting countries. In the survey reports we see that there is three times growth in world trade. But we are not able to get one per cent of this increased trade. Why are we not able to get that benefit? We are the people who export agricultural products; but we are not getting the benefit of the increased world trade. We are not able to compete with the countries that already exist there and those who are coming in newly. We should have a regular and planned policy to improve our exports. We have to compete with countries where there is already technological progress. How to catch up with the technological improvement and how to compete with the countries with lot of technical progress?

We wanted to increase the price of jute. We can boast ourselves to be the monopolists of the jute industry. But, what we have achieved? When we wanted to raise the price of jute we could not do it because there was a great substitution effect in the American market and they found out some artificial packing materials so that they need not import jute at all. This is the atmosphere in which we are progressing. In order to maintain our export market and in order to establish and exploit new markets we have to see that there is a regular and planned programme. We have to export so many things and import so many things as ours is not a closed economy. Unless we strengthen our export market, we are not going to have any benefit out of planning. We are ignoring that. All the time we are going hither and thither on account of foreign exchange difficulties. We are not able to get as much as we want to get and we are tapping all the sources. The fundamental thing is to see that our export market is stabilised and strengthened and possibility of new markets must be investigated. This is a most important factor which the country and the Planning Commission should consider.

Another important point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is under-employment in the agricultural sector. They say that with rapid industrialisation there will be a shift from the agriculture to the industries. But with the pace at which we are going to industrialise our country, are we bold enough to say that all the agricultural under-employed people will be taken in industry? Are we going at such a pace? If we analyse the problem of agriculture in the villages we will find that there is not only unemployment but there is also under-employment. Even if the agricultural sector improves in its own way, how are we going to get these 20 million or 15 million under-employed farmers absorbed into our industries.

We have to change our whole pattern of agricultural planning. We are not able to implement, still, the land ceilings. We boasted so. Have we implemented the land ceilings in all the States? We are saying that we will do so many things. We cannot do them unless we implement the basic necessary things in order to achieve our targets. We are not able to achieve our target of foodgrain production. You say there is the failure of the monsoon or that there are floods or there is famine.

All these failures are there. What are we going to do? Government is not successful in finding out a way as to what we should do. The Planning Commission which is almost a super-Cabinet is a most irresponsible cabinet. It is not responsible to any one; it is not in a position to answer anything. They initiate the policy but they are not responsible to anything. Our beloved Prime Minister, being the Chairman of the Commission, we have to bow to whatever he says. Has the Planning Commission incorporated any suggestion by any of the hon. Members of Parliament? What is the relation of the Planning Commission and Parliament? It frames outlines and gives us policies.

[Kumari M. Vedakumari]

After they have done that it is brought before the Parliament and we speak here because we have to and because we want to speak. But has any of our suggestions been carried out by the Planning Commission? We discuss about the Plan here every year. Many hon. Members are giving so many valuable suggestions not only from the Congress Party but from the P.S.P., and the Communist or other Parties. They have not taken even one valuable suggestion and incorporated that in the Plan. We can ask the Cabinet Ministers about any policy; we can ask the Food Minister, for instance, why a particular crop has failed. But we cannot ask the Planning Commission; we cannot say anything. The hon. Ministers here will say that the Planning Commission has given this target and we are trying to achieve this target. One of our steel plants is not able to reach the target because there is no raw material. They know about the raw material, about the resources, about our financial position and our limited resources and about our economy. Knowing all these matters, why are they failing? Why they underestimate the forces? We are able to achieve a target, in monetary terms, of 90 per cent of our Plan but we are not able to achieve more than 70 per cent of the targets in physical terms. What is this? Where is this loophole? We want this? Where in this loophole? We want to know about that. Our Prime Minister rightly queried where the increased income is going? Even the Chairman of the Planning Commission is not in a position to say where the national income is going. What to say about the fate of the Parliamentarians? He says that we should have a probe into the matter. My presumption is, it is going into the hands of a very minor portion of the community which is very powerful in India. It is not going to the major portion of the community, majority people, who are poor, are the real contributors to the success of the Plan. Do we find any bright or happy feature in the face of the farmer? We do not see. They are going down towards the bottomless pit of poverty, down and down like anything. Shri Asoka Mehta says that there is built-in inequality in the rapid process of industrialisation. I do not know. It is not in planning if that happens. Acharya Kripalani says that we should have consolidation. What is the thing that we have achieved to consolidate? Lot of income and social reforms? That is not a good suggestion. With my limited knowledge about economics, I submit that it is not the period to take off holiday in our economic development. We will support any good suggestion given by your Party and if they are good they will certainly be carried out by our Party. I can assure that from our Party.

There is another thing. In the export market, we are having only five per cent industrial products. How are we going to increase the percentage to 30? I want to know. We say that we have to increase the industrial products in our exports.

Coming to the regional disparities, I may say that I do not want to be narrow minded my suggestions or my contribution but I want to say something about the Andhra Pradesh also. We are told that the Central Government had invested nearly Rs. 730 crores on Central projects in all the States. Andhra Pradesh was given only one project and that also cost about Rs. 12.37 crores. Why this disparity? They say that they have given the Nagarjunasagar project. It is not a Central project. The Central Government gives only loans and subsidies. How can they say that it is a Central project? I would like to submit not only from the point of view of Andhra Pradesh that the regional disparities should be carefully

considered and we should set them right. Why not they be charitable at least in giving Andhra Pradesh some industries?

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Uma Nehru. Let it be a ladies' day.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : श्रीमान् जी, वेदकुमारी के बाद कुछ भी कहना बिल्कुल बेकार मालूम होता है, लेकिन फिर भी जो कुछ समझ में आता है वह कहे बगैर मैं रह नहीं सकती ।

देश के सामने आज तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पेश की गयी है । हमारी हालत इतनी गयी गुजरी नहीं है जितनी कि आनरेबिल मेम्बरों ने बतायी है । आनरेबिल मेम्बर्स की मायूसी देख कर के ऐसा मालूम देता है कि वे ऐसे भंवर में पड़ गये हैं कि न डूबने बनता है और न निकलते बनता है ।

लेकिन कुछ भी कहो, इसमें जरा भी सन्देह और शक नहीं है कि पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में काफी कामयाबी मिली । हां जितनी तरक्की और उन्नति हम चाहते थे वह नहीं हो पायी । लेकिन यह सही है कि इन दोनों योजनाओं ने हमारे देश की शक्ल और नक्शे को बदल दिया है ।

अब तीसरी योजना हमारे सामने है । मुझे इस योजना के बारे में और जितनी भी और योजनायें देश के सामने आयेंगी उनके सब के बारे में यही कहना है कि वह किसी खास पार्टी या फिरके की नहीं हैं । वह सारे के सारे देश की हैं । कल मेरे भाई कृपालानी जी ने कहा था कि जब मैं खड़ा होकर इस प्लान पर बोलता हूं तो मैं किसी पार्टी का नुमायन्दा होकर नहीं बोलता । इसी तरह से हमको इस योजना को बरतना है । यह योजना हम सब की है । यह किसी खास बिरादरी या पार्टी की नहीं है । और अगर इस योजना के नक्शे में कुछ कमियां हैं तो देश का हर बन्दा इस बात का पूरा हकदार है कि वह उस नक्शे को बदले ।

सबसे पहली चीज जो कि योजना के वास्ते जरूरी है वह योजना पर पूरा भरोसा और विश्वास का होना है । बिना विश्वास और भरोसे के योजना आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती । इसके अलावा दो और चीजें योजना के लिये जरूरी हैं और वह हैं परिश्रम और सेवा । इन तीनों चीजों के बिना हम योजना को कामयाब नहीं बना सकते । उसके लिये विश्वास, परिश्रम और सेवा की बड़ी आवश्यकता है । और सेवा भी केवल दिखाऊ सेवा न हो बल्कि दिल से सेवा हो । अगर ये सब चीजें हों तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हमारी योजना सफल न हो । दोनों तरफ से कुछ आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज ने जोशीली और गुस्से से भरी स्पीचिज़ दीं । मैं उनका गुस्सा समझ सकती हूं । उनकी परेशानी मेरी समझ में आ सकती है । लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि मेरे भाई यह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि कोई भी कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम जब हम करने लगते हैं, अच्छाई के लिये कोई भी परिवर्तन जब हम देश में करते हैं, तो उसमें तकलीफों और मुश्किलों का सामना जरूर करना पड़ता है । लेकिन जो बहादुर कौम होती है और जो आगे बढ़ना चाहती है, उसका पहला फर्ज यह होता है कि वह उन मुश्किलों को पार करे और उन तकलीफों का सामना करे ।

13 hrs.

हमारे साउथ के एक भाई ने एक बहुत परेशानी की बात कही । उन्होंने बयान दिया कि उनके यहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं है । और जब वे रेलवे मिनिस्टर से वहां रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिये कहते हैं, तो जवाब मिलता है कि हम नहीं बनायेंगे, क्योंकि तुम्हारे इलाके में इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है और जब वे इंडस्ट्री वालों को कहते हैं कि साहब, हमारे यहां कोई इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट हो, तो उन को कहा जाता है कि तब करेंगे जब तुम्हारे यहां रेलवे लाइन होगी । हमारे यह

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

है कि रेलवे वाले कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे यहां इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट नहीं है और इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट वाले कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे यहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनको कुछ भी हासिल नहीं हुआ। जब वह बयान कर रहे थे कि उन को कितनी मुसीबत हुई, तो मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ। गवर्नमेंट को इसका कोई हल निकालना चाहिये।

पांडे जी ने व्याख्यान देते हुये दो तीन बातों का चर्चा किया। उन्होंने कहा कि जितना भी पैसा हो, उस सब को तीसरी योजना में लगाना चाहिये। इस बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि हम बहुत सारी चीजों में फिजूल खर्च कर रहे हैं। एक तो उन्होंने भारत सेवक समाज का जिक्र किया और कहा कि इसमें हमारा ढेरों रुपया बह रहा है। दूसरे उन्होंने साधु समाज का जिक्र किया और कहा कि उसमें हमारा रुपया जाया हो रहा है। तीसरे उन्होंने सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड का चर्चा किया और कहा कि उसमें बेकार रुपया जा रहा है। चौथी चीज, जिसका उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, कल्चरल शोज, जिस के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि यह बेकार चीज है और जितना रुपया उस में खर्च होता है, वह सब रुपया तीसरी योजना में हमको खर्च करना चाहिये। मुमकिन है कि उनका यह विचार ठीक हो, लेकिन मुझे पांडे जी से यह जरूर कहना है कि जितनी चीजों का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, वे सब इस प्लान के पुरजे हैं, इस प्लान के टुकड़े हैं, जो कि प्लान से जुदा नहीं किये जा सकते है। यह जरूर है कि अगर आप को कहीं और रुपया बहता दिखाई देता है, तो उसको रोकिये। लेकिन जहां तक सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड का ताल्लुक है, उसने स्त्रियों में बहुत काम किया है। उस ने स्टेट्स में घूम घूम कर मिशनरी स्पिरिट से औरतों में काम किया है और अब भी कर रहा है। उसने औरतों में शिक्षा फैलाने और उनको इकानामिकली इंडिपेंडेंट बनाने के लिये जितनी मेहनत की है, वह कोई दूसरा नहीं कर सकता है।

जहां तक कल्चरल शोज का ताल्लुक है, मेरी राय यह है कि अगर किसी इन्सान में कल्चरल बैकग्राउंड नहीं है, अगर वह म्यूजिक को पसन्द नहीं करता है, नाच को देख कर घबराता है, तो उसमें बहुत कमी है। इन्सान की जिन्दगी के लिये यह जरूरी है कि उसको कल्चरल शोज में दिलचस्पी हो।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : वह रोटी के बाद होता है।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि इस योजना को हम किस तरह से देश में लागू करें और कैसे उसमें सफलता हासिल करें। हमारे सामने असली सवाल यही है। हमारी पिछली योजनाओं ने इस देश में तरक्की की नींव डाल दी है। उन्होंने इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी की नींव डाली है। आज देहातों की शक्ल बिल्कुल बदली हुई है। अगर आप देहात मे जायें, तो आप देखें कि हर जगह कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम हो रहा है, नैशनल एक्सटेंशन सर्विस ब्लाक्स चारों तरफ दिखाई देते हैं और इसके अलावा औरतों और बच्चों के चेहरों पर रौनक भी दिखाई देती है। आज गांवों के लोग आपस में बैठ कर पंचायतों की बातें करते हैं कि हमारी पंचायत कैसी होगी। हमारे बच्चों को शिक्षा कैसी मिलेगी। आज देहातों में विलेज को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज और को-आपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज का जिक्र है।

बच्चों की शिक्षा के बारे में लोग परेशान हैं। इसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि रूरल इंडिया और अरबन इंडिया दोनों में कम्पलसरी प्राइमरी एजूकेशन जारी करने के साथ साथ बच्चों को खाना भी दें। दूध भी दें और नाश्ता भी दें। देश के बच्चे बहुत गरीब हैं और देश की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इन बच्चों को अच्छी तरह खिलाने पिलाने का इंतजाम करे और शिक्षा भी दे, ताकि देश के ये छोटे छोटे पौधे बढ़ें और खूब अच्छे हरे भरे पेड़ हों।

योजना की जान एग्रीकल्टर है। मेरी राय में एग्रीकल्चर की तरक्की होनी चाहिये और लैंड रिफार्म्स को प्रायर्टी दी जानी चाहिये काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के जिन्दा होने से अन-एम्पलायमेंट का प्रश्न बहुत कुछ हल हो सकता है। हर काटेज इंडस्ट्री को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट होना चाहिये। अगर एग्रीकल्चर में तरक्की हो और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज पनपें, तो अंडर एम्पलायमेंट और अन- म्पलायमेंट का प्रश्न हम बहुत हद तक हल कर सकते हैं।

कल कुछ आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज ने गवर्नमेंट सर्विसिज के बारे में भी चर्चा किया। इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स हैं, वे इस सरकार के हाथ पैर हैं। अगर आप सरकार के हाथ पैरों को बेकार और निकम्मा बनाना चाहते हैं तो आपकी यह योजना भी चल नहीं सकेगी।

ज्यादा न कह कर मैं दो एक बातें कह कर खत्म करती हूं। एक तो यह कि इस योजना में एग्रीकल्चर पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिये। दूसरे यह कि फूड प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि यहां उसकी सेल्फ-सफिशेंसी हो। तीसरे, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाना है। चौथे, टैक्निकल और साइंटिफिक एजूकेशन को बढ़ाना है। पांचवें, गांवों में बिजली को लाना है और जल्दी से जल्दी देश के स्लम्ज को मिटाना है।

मैं इस तीसरी योजना का स्वागत करती हूं और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि हम परिश्रम से और त्याग से इस योजना को सफल बनायेंगे।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, योजना आयोग को मैं प्रथम तथा दूसरी योजना को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बधाई देती हूं। देश की उन्नति की तरफ हम कैसे बढ़ रहे हैं यह गम्भीरता से सोचने और देखने की बात है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले भारत का क्या चित्र था और अब क्या चित्र है, इसे हमें देखना है। एक बदलते हुए नए भारत का चित्र जनता के सामने आ रहा है। एक योजना के समाप्त होने पर और दूसरी के आरम्भ होने पर हमें देखना है कि देश कितना आगे बढ़ा है।

आज यहां पर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर वाद-विवाद चल रहा है। इस में चालीस करोड़ जनता के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की शुभ-कामनाओं की रूपरेखा है। चाहे कितनी ही त्रुटियां और कितनी ही कमियां योजना में रह गई हों, ऐसा कहना कि यह फेल हो गई है, सचाई की बात नहीं है, सत्य बात नहीं है। अगर हर एक आदमी अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर पूछे कि हमें कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है और उस दृष्टि से देखे तो उसको अपनी आत्मा से यह आवाज आएगी कि हम काफ़ी आगे बढ़े हैं। परन्तु मैं इस के साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना है कि जिस जिस चीज़ को ज्यादा सहायता देने की आवश्यकता हो उस चीज़ को ज्यादा सहायता दी जाए। जहां तक खाद्यान्न का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझती हूं कि भारत को अनाज के उत्पादन के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होना चाहिये और ऐसा करने के लिए जितनी भी मेहनत हमको करनी पड़े हमें करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। इस काम के लिये हमें जितना रुपया भी चाहे खर्च करना पड़े, खर्च करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिये। हमारा लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिये कि भारत की जनता को पेट भर कर भोजन मिले और अपने ही देश का भोजन भारत की गरीब जनता को मिले तब गरीब जनता समझेगी कि हमें सफलता मिली है।

यह ठीक है कि अमरीका से एक शानदार समझौता हुआ है जिस के अनुसार लगभग १ करोड़ ६० लाख मेट्रिक टन गेहूं और १० लाख मेट्रिक टन चावल हमारे देश

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

में आयेगा जिसका मूल्य लगभग ६०७ करोड़ रुपया होगा। उस के साथ ही एक संग्रह भण्डार बनाने की भी योजना है। इस सब के फलस्वरूप मैं आशा करती हूं कि खाद्यान्न के जो मूल्य हैं वे नहीं बढ़ेंगे और इस के साथ ही साथ जो दैनिक उपभोग की वस्तुयें हैं, उन के मूल्य भी नहीं बढ़ने पायेंगे। यदि ऐसा हो सका, यदि हमने मूल्य न बढ़ने दिये और उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायता पहुंचाई, तो मुझे आशा है कि भारत की जनता बहुत ऊपर उठ सकेगी और हमारी यह जो एक कठिनाई है, वह हल हो जाएगी।

यह समस्या तो हमारे इस तरह से हल हो सकती है लेकिन जो जड़ है, उसको भी तो हमें मजबूत करना है और जब हम उसको मजबूत कर लेंगे तो हमारा जो काम है वह मजबूती से चल सकेगा। जो अनाज भारत में लाया जायगा, तो अगर मैं ठीक कह रही हूं, लगभग ९२ करोड़ रुपया फ्रेट का देना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से सन् १९६४ में जापान को ४ मिलियन टन आयरन-ओर भेजा जायगा उस पर भी कई करोड़ रुपया वार्षिक देना पड़ेगा और यह १५ वर्ष तक इसी हिसाब से देते रहना पड़ेगा ऐसी हालत में क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हम भारत में ही जहाजरानी के उद्योग को सहायता पहुंचायें? क्या यह सही नहीं होगा कि भारत में ही जहाजों का निर्माण हो ताकि हमारी जो विदेशी मुद्रा है वह बच सके? परन्तु तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसकी ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। जहाजरानी के लिए १.१ मिलियन जी० आर० टी० जिसका मतलब लगभग २ लाख टन होता है तीसरी योजना के लिये रखा गया है और यह उतना ही है जितना कि दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक के लिये रखा गया था। श्रीमान् मैं आपका ध्यान पालियामेंट की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के ७८वें प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं जिस में उस ने सन् १९५९ में कहा था कि लगभग ९ लाख टन जी० आर० टी० तक उस को बढ़ाया जाए, लेकिन उस की तरफ भी सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं समझती हूं कि यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि जहाजरानी के विकास की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो जो विदेशों को हमारा धन जाता है, उसको हम बचा सकेंगे और इस विदेशी मुद्रा का और अच्छे कामों के लिए हम उपयोग कर सकेंगे।

रेलों के मामले में जो सफलता मिली है, उस के लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देती हूं। हमारे देश में जहां पर पहले किसी भी चीज का निर्माण नहीं होता था आज इतनी बड़ी बड़ी चीजें बननी शुरू हो गई हैं कि ठिकाना ही नहीं है। आज चित्तरंजन में १०,००० से अधिक इंजिन हैं। मद्रास के निकट पैराम्बूर में शानदार डिब्बे बन रहे हैं। सन् १९५५ में जहां सले हुए रेल पथ की लम्बाई केवल ३०० मील या उस से कुछ ही अधिक थी, वहां पांच वर्ष बाद वह बढ़ कर १५०० मील हो गई। तीसरी योजना में रेलों के विकास के लिए १२५५ करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने की व्यवस्था है। इसी तरह से १९६५ तक २०,००० मील लम्बी सड़कें और बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। साथ ही साथ दूसरी योजना में रेलवे लाइन के जो अधूरे काम रह गये वे उनको भी तीसरी योजना में पूरा किया जायगा। मैं चाहती हूं कि रेलों की उन्नति के लिए रेलों के विकास के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनकी सहायता की जाए। जब मैंने तीसरी योजना की रूप रेखा में अधूरी लाइनों को पूरा करने की बात देखी तो मेरा ध्यान काश्मीर की ओर गया। माधोपुर कठुआ लाइन भी पूरी होगी। मैं माननीय योजना मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं कि तीसरी योजना में पांच या छः मील

वह रेलवे लाइन का हिस्सा है और आपको यह याद रखना चाहिये कि बारह साल पहले जम्मू में रेलवे लाइन थी और बारह साल से आज तक उसकी तरफ कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । उस पिछड़े हुए इलाके में हम कैसे उठ सकेंगे, कैसे बड़े बड़े उद्योग चलासकेंगे, कैसे हम अपनी विकास योजनाओं को पूरा कर सकेंगे जब तक वहां रेल नहीं जायेगी । इस तरह से तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पांच मील रेल की लाइन बिछा कर आप जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की जनता से इंसाफ नहीं करेंगे । तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के निर्माताओं से मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वे जम्मू काश्मीर की तरफ रेलवे लाइन के मामले में जरूर ध्यान दें और ज्यादा नहीं तो तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक जम्मू तक तो जरूर रेल जानी चाहिये । अगर हम रेल लाइन को जम्मू तक नहीं ले जाते हैं तो हमारी आमदनी का रास्ता बन्द हो जाएगा, जो रुपया रेल पर लगा है उससे पूरा लाभ नहीं उठाया जा सकेगा । अगर हम इसको जम्मू तक ले जायें तो हमारी आमदनी में वृद्धि होगी । मैं यह इसलिये कह रही हूं कि जम्मू ही सिर्फ पहाड़ी इलाके की एक मंडी है और उससे रेलवे को काफी आमदनी हो सकती है । जम्मू के निकट कोयले की खानें भी हैं जो कि उत्तरी रेलवे को बहुत सस्ता कोयला दे सकती हैं और उससे रेलवे को फायदा हो सकता है । अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो जो पांच मील आगे आप रेल लाइन ले जा रहे हैं, उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है ।

मुझे दुख के साथ यह भी कहना पड़ रहा है कि भारत में बाल कल्याण की तरफ बहुत ही थोड़ा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । जब हम सुन्दर तथा भोले भाले बच्चे, स्वतंत्र भारत के लाल कुमलायें हुए चेहरों वाले बच्चे, गरीबी के जाल में जकड़े हुए बच्चे जब हम देखते हैं तो हमारे मन को एक बड़ा भारी धक्का पहुंचता है । अगर आज हमने इनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो मुझे डर है कि एक बहुत बड़ी हानि आगे चल कर हमको उठानी पड़ेगी । पंचवर्षीय योजना के निर्माताओं का कर्तव्य है कि तीसरी योजना में बालकों की सहायता के लिये अधिक से अधिक धन वे दें । स्कूल स्वास्थ्य समिति की जो सिफारिशें हैं मैं चाहती हूं कि उनको मान लिया जाए । स्कूलों में ६ से ११ वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिये दोपहर के भोजन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए । यह बहुत आवश्यक है । इस पर जो खर्च आयेगा उसकी राशि १४४ करोड़ रुपया दिखाई गई है । मैं चाहती हूं कि अगर इससे भी अधिक खर्च किये जाने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो तो उसे भी किया जाना चाहिये । यहां पर कहा गया है कि तीसरी योजना के पहले साल में १००० ब्लाक्स में इस योजना को लागू किया जाएगा, दूसरे साल में भी १००० ब्लाक्स में लागू किया जाएगा, तीसरे साल में २००० ब्लाक्स में, चौथे साल में ३००० ब्लाक्स में और पांचवें साल में ५००० ब्लाक्स में और जहां तक बच्चों की संख्या का सम्बन्ध है वह भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूं ।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में ५० लाख बच्चों को मिलेगा, दूसरे वर्ष में ५० लाख बच्चों को मिलेगा, तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के तीसरे साल में १०० लाख को मिलेगा, चौथे और पांचवें वर्ष में १५० और २५० लाख को मिलेगा । इसी तरह इस पर जो खर्च होगा वह कुल मिला कर १४,४०० लाख रु० दिया गया है । मुझे आशा है कि हमारी सरकार इस को मान कर एक बहुत बड़ा काम करेगी ।

इसी तरह मैं छोटे उद्योगों की तरफ भी थोड़ा ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में छोटे उद्योगों की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है, जब कि पहला

[श्रीमती कृष्ण मेहता]

और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में बहुत ध्यान दिया गया था। मैं यह कहूंगी और दृढ़ता से कहूंगी कि जब तक हमारे देहाती इलाकों में कुछ घरेलू उद्योग नहीं होंगे तब तक हम किसी हालत में नहीं ऊपर उठ सकते। मैं यह मानती हूं कि सोशल वेलफेअर और खादी बोर्डों ने और कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स ने बहुत काम किया है, उन्होंने घर-घर में पहुंचने की कोशिश की है। उन की वजह से बहुत कुछ काम हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी हमें ग्रामोद्योगों को जितना भी हो सके बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ खादी की तरफ भी खास ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं इस में थोड़ा बहुत काम करती हूं। मैं जब गांवों में जाती हूं, जहां जहां खादी के सेन्टर है, उन की हालत को देखती हूं। खादी का काम करने वाले को मजदूरी कम मिलती है। २ या ३ हजार रु० जब की गांवों में दिया जाता है उस वक्त ध्यान में आता है कि छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के ७ उद्योगों को अनुदान नहीं दिये गये। गांव में २--३ हजार की आय हुई।

अब मैं थोड़ी सी काश्मीर की बात कहूंगी। रेलवे तो हम को पांच साल बाद मिलेगी लेकिन तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो कर्ज और अनुदान उद्योग धन्धों के लिये दिये गये हैं वह कितने थोड़े हैं। योजना में काश्मीर को कुल ८३.८ लाख अपने उद्योग के लिये मिला है। छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योगों के लिये अनुदान मिला है। इस तरह से वह इलाका कैसे उठ सकता है? वह पहाड़ी इलाका, मुसीबतों से घिरा हुआ इलाका जिस में आर्थिक, राजनैतिक सभी तरह की चीजें चल रही हैं, कैसे पनपेगा। इस लिये मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाती हूं और नम्रता से निवेदन करती हूं कि इन चीजों को वहां पर बढ़ावा दिया जाये।

अन्त में जिस शान से हमारी योजनायें बढ़ रही हैं, उस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री को बधाई देती हूं।

Mr. Speaker: I will try to give opportunities to as many Members as possible. I am trying to assess. If the House will sit one more hour today and one more hour tomorrow, I can give opportunities to as many Members as possible.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: So, we will sit till 6 p.m. today and tomorrow also. Therefore, both these days will be devoted for non-official Members. Of course, here and there, Ministers may intervene. The reply may be given on Friday, so that a large number of hon. Members may take part in the debate. Let them also not oblige me to go on ringing the bell. They must have an eye on the clock and finish in 15 minutes.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Sir, the Government of India is going to launch a gigantic third Five Year Plan from next year. When the economy of a country develops through Plans, it becomes a continuous march towards an ultimate goal. In respect of this long-range march, the Plans are divided into several blocks of years—five, six or seven, in our country, it is five years, in order to assess the performance of our planning at the end of each period. The first Plan was over and the second Plan is going to be over. The third Plan is in the offing. So, we are now to judge about our past performance, also on the basis of our performances and experiences, we have to formulate the principles of the third Plan and how the third Plan will be worked.

If we look into our past experience, what do we find? We have in the draft Plan no doubt given first priority to agriculture and it has been decided that agricultural production has to be stepped up by 30 to 33 per cent and the production of foodgrains should be increased from 75 million tons to 100 million tons in 1965-66.

If we go into our pact performance, we shall see that the production of foodgrains in India during 1952-53 and from that year till 1957-58 is not at all encouraging. The production was as follows: In 1952-53 — 58 million tons; 1953-54—68 million tons; 1954-55—66 million tons; 1955-56—65 million tons; 1956-57—68 million tons and 1957-58—62 million tons. On the basis of this performance, I do not know how we can increase the food production from 75 million tons to 100 million tons in the third Plan.

Casually, if I take one instance, one of the important factors which influences agricultural production is irrigation. We shall see how miserably we have failed in that. According to the statistics of November, 1958, the acreage which is not getting irrigation facilities is 91:8 per cent. in West Bengal, 2.3 per cent in Madras, 62.4 per cent in Bihar, 92.8 per cent in U.P., 80.4 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 75.03 per cent in Orissa, 89.06 per cent in Bombay and 19.4 per cent in Punjab. Not only that. Even the irrigation potential which has been created has not been fully utilised. If we go into the statistics, we shall find that in 1956-57, out of 5.3 million acres of irrigation potential only 3.4 million. *i.e.* 64 per cent was utilised. In 1957-58, out of 6.2 million acres of irrigation potential, onlv 4.9 million acres were utilised. In 1958-59, and also in 1959-60, only 82 per cent of the irrigation potential could be actually utilised. Naturally, if we cannot develop the agencies through which agricultural production will increase, there is so hope of attaining the targets in the third plan also.

An important role has been assigned to the community development projects. But what about the achievement? Almost all critics including Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wilson, the Balwantrai Committee and Shri Dube have criticised the different aspects of the community development projects. They are becoming agencies which not merely defeat the very purpose for which they are ostensibly launched, but are really playing the harmful role of strengthening the richer strata in the agrarian society. The community development projects, as evaluated by all these evaluators, instead of bridging the gap between groups and classes, are increasing the span of the gap. Therefore, the time has come when, instead of eulogising the part played by the community development projects or emphasising too much on their performances, we should re-assess or re-evaluate their activities and try to ensure the proper working of these community development projects in order to achieve our targets.

Another point which is troubling the Members of the Houose and also the members of the public is the inflationary spiral. We are told that the national income has increased. We are also told that in the First Plan period it increased by 18 per cent and in the Second Plan period it is expected to rise by 20 per cent. But how much share has been received by the Government, who initiated the Plan, and the people who participated in it to make it a success, we are not a position to say. Because, from our experience we find that the prices of articles are going up and the real income of the people is coming down. At the end of ten years our Prime Minister comes and says "We do not know where this increase in national income has gone; so, are going to set up a committee in order to probe into where it has gone". During the Plan period people fought for wages and launched struggle to achieve minimum wages but Government refused to give the minimum wages on the plea of financial stringency and pointed out paradise to come after the Plan period and sometimes subdued their demand by repression. But at the end we find that after so many years of planning neither the Government nor the people have gained any material benefit. If we look into statistics we find that during all these years the real income has gradually been falling down.

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

In 1950 the net product was Rs. 528.6 crores when wages amounted to Rs. 236.4 crores and profits were to the time of Rs. 292.2 crores i.e. the perecentage of wages on product was only 44.7 per cent. In 1954 the net product was Rs. 732·6 crores, while wages amounted to Rs. 292.3 crores and profits came to Rs. 430.3 crores, i.e. the percentage of wages on product was only 39.9 per cent. In 1955, the net product was to the tune of Rs. 775.5 crores, whereas wages came to Rs. 319.5 crores and profits went up to Rs. 456 crores, i.e. percentage of wages on product was only 41.1 per cent. So, the percentage of wage income thus appears to have fallen. In other terms, a relative impoverishment seems to have been demonstrated even during this Plan period.

Therefore, in the Third Plan Government shall have to see how far the real income actually gets increased and the participants in the Plan, both the Government and the people, get material benefits out of this Plan in terms of wage increase or in terms of other social amenities. Unless this is done, the increase in national income will have very little effect on the standard of living of the people.

In this connection it is also necessary to remember that in order to arrest the inflationary tendency, the stabilisation of prices, which has been stressed by so many hon. Members, is necessary. The formation of a price stabilisation board was recommended by the Asoka Mehta Committee. If this is not done it is impossible to check the prices of commodities in the Third Plan period. The Krishnamachari Committee said that "the guarantee of assured market for agricultural product at a remunerative minimum constitute the essential part of nation-wide drive to raise agricultural productivity and output". Therefore, the price support policy has also to be endorsed by the Government in the Third Plan. It will not tax the exchequer very much. Because, as the present stage of our rural economy is yet largely non-monetised and the marketable surplus forms only a small portion of the total output, a programme of guaranteed minimum prices will not require financial outlays of the same magnitude as in the countries like USA, New Zealand and others. The objective of the Third Plan should be to maintain a price level which is fair to the producer and also to the consumer.

I say all this because I apprehend that there is a chance of further rise of prices. Because, on present estimate the Third Plan will require additional taxation of the order of Rs. 1,650 crores. This means the Centre and the States will together have to impose additional taxation of Rs. 110 crores each year from the very first year. Regarding taxation I do not know how it will be possible for the Government to impose further taxation on the people, either in a direct or indirect way, when the Government have not been able to fix the minimum wage even for their employees who, for the last five to ten years in the two Plan periods have tendered so much of service to the Government.

Recently, a survey was made by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Cabinet Secretariat, which reveals that a deficit budget appears to be a common feature with the lower class families. When the common people are in this miserable economic plight, they have been asked to save at least Rs. 15 to 17 out of every hundred rupees they earn in the Third Plan period. How can they do that? This, of course, is not so great a matter for big industries who usually save much more but such industries are very few. So, the main burden must be borne by the average Indian who has a very low income.

Then I come to the question of utilisation of man power. In the Third Plan the target of employment opportunities is very modest. rather low. It will create 13½ million more jobs

over a period in which the labour supply will rise by 12 million. So, no great inroads will be made into the unemployment problem. During the same period it is estimated that the total population will rise by 60 million. As against the backlog of 5.3 million unemployed at the end of the First Plan, there will be a backlog of about 7.5 million to 8 million at the end of the Second Plan. Estimate of new entrants to the labour force between 1961-66 works out at 14.5 million. So, the total comes to about 22 millions in the Third Plan. It will be a tremendous task to liquidate this legacy of unemployment.

Therefore, in order to expand employment opportunities Government should concentrate their efforts on three points. Firstly, there should be intensification of agricultural operations through introduction of irrigation and co-operative farming. Secondly, there should be diversification of occupational structure in rural areas. Lastly, there should be expansion of the small-scale industries in the rural areas.

Recent studies show that the cost of production in small industries have gone up and they require more capital and more labour for a unit of output. Secondly, they are also weak as sellers. So, all sort of help should be given to the small industries.

In countries like U.S.A., Germany, and Japan where industry is highly developed, small industries and business are given priority as they are the most effective sources for providing people with unemployment opportunities. In USA there are about 5 millions of small industries and businesses which employ 65 per cent of the country's workers. Small industries which employ less than 50 persons constitute 98 per cent of the industrial enterprises and produce nearly one-third of all manufactured goods. Small and medium industries occupy a predominant place in Japanese economy and they employ 83 per cent of the total employees in industries as a whole in Japan. So, the development of small industries is an essential necessity if we want to liquidate unemployment during the Third Plan period.

Another discomfiture in the Third Plan is the amount of foreign loan. In the *Financial Memorandum* pertaining to the budget of 1960-61 the total outstanding debt of India was found to be Rs. 4,622 crores and, at the end of this year, it will come to Rs. 5,242 crores. A further liability of Rs. 1,244.83 crores known as unfunded debt consisting of Saving Deposits, National Plan Savings and Defence Saving Certificates and some other Deposits is also there. If we total up all the liabilities and if we work out the average liability then the *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices is Rs. 290 whereas the *per capita* debt comes to Rs. 166. I am really surprised how it will be possible during the Third Plan period to liquidate our foreign loans.

This not the entire picture. I would like to submit how these foreign companies have earned profits during the last few years. The *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* for May, 1958, has made an analysis of 750 public limited Indian-owned joint stock companies and 350 foreign-owned companies and their subsidiaries. The foreign companies have earned higher profits than the Indian ones, earning 10 to 12 per cent net profit on the average between 1953 and 1955. The Indian-owned concerns earned higher profits in 1955 than in 1953, the rate of net profits rising from 6.8 per cent. in 1953 to 9.4 per cent in 1955. Therefore I would request the hon. Prime Minister to see as to where our national income is going.

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in the draft Plan no amount has been allocated for the Farakka Barrage. All along during the last ten years outside the House and also in the House all hon. Members from all sides, whether they be from the Congress side or from the Opposition, had been stressing that without the Farakka Barrage it is impossible to develop, or at least to maintain the present status of Calcutta Port. When Shri Patil was the Minister in charge of that department he assured the people of Bengal in Calcutta that it will be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan. But it is surprising to see that no money has been allocated for the Farakka Barrage in order to maintain the working of Calcutta Port and also of Calcutta City. It will not only affect the prospects of Calcutta and West Bengal, but it will affect the prospects of India.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members from the following States have not yet taken part in the debate. They have had no opportunity. They are Mysore, Maharashtra, Assam, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): From Mysore nobody has spoken.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): From Kerala also nobody has spoken.

Mr. Speaker: From Kerala someone has already spoken.

Shri Maniyangadan: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri Gopalan not from Kerala? Shri Gopalan is from Kerala. Either from this side or from that side a territory is represented. I am going to distribute the time like that. There may not be particular views but generally there must be a large measure of common ground that is trodden. I will call Shri Sarhadi now. After him I would call Shri Ram Krishan, then someone from Mysore and Delhi.

An Hon. Member: From Maharashtra also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I will call someone from Maharashtra also.

Shri D. A. Kutti (Chikodi): Nobody from the Republican Group has spoken. It is the third day of the debate.

Mr. Speaker: The fourth day is not yet over. I will call Shri Katti also.

Shri D. A. Katti: It is the third day and nobody has been called from the Republican Party.

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter I will call him first as the Leader of the Opposition!

Shri D. A. Katti: I did not mean that.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody can dictate to me. I must choose for myself. Very well, Shri Sarhadi.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject under discussion is so vast and its different aspects so varied that it will be very difficult for me to do justice in the short time at my disposal to them. Therefore, I will take a few salient points that I consider to be more important.

It must be admitted that planning is a continuing process and each plan naturally must be a projection of its predecessor. As such the question that would arise in each plan would be not about the policies that are laid down but about the emphasis that must shift and about the priorities that must change. Each plan in the light of the experience gained previously must change the priorities and the emphasis. Seeing the subject in that light I feel that the draft outline of the Third Plan must be considered in the light of the experience gained in the first two Plans.

It is said that in the First Plan there was more emphasis on agriculture and, therefore, owing largely to the progress recorded by agricultural production the national income increased by 18 per cent. In the Second Plan the emphasis was shifted from agriculture to industry, like the steel plants and other heavy industries so much so that nearly Rs. 1450 crores were spent on heavy industries of which nearly 32 per cent. had to be increased in the Estimate during the course of the Second Five Year Plan. I admit that industrial strength is also essential and we have to exploit the industrial potential also. But at the same time I would submit that when it is conceded that agriculture forms the foundation of all planning, greater emphasis should be on agriculture. If I look at the *Draft Outline* from that aspect, I would submit that I am disappointed.

It is conceded in the draft of the Third Plan that there are certain aspects of the retarded progress that are to be addressed to. They are low levels of productivity, income and living, high proportion of population engaged in agriculture and existence of large underemployment besides our dependence on more advanced countries for equipment, technical knowledge and inadequate rate of economic growth. Therefore whereas the Draft Plan has rightly emphasised that first priority is for agriculture, and the importance of achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains should be the major item of the Third Plan, I find from the figures that the wish that is indicated about the emphasis on agriculture and the first priority that has to be given to it has remained pious. In the allocation of funds I believe it has not been given that amount of money which is commensurate with its importance. Out of the total amount of Rs. 10,200 crores the allocation to agriculture, minor and major irrigation, community development and allied subjects is Rs. 1,072 crores. Certainly it is higher than the previous one, but it is not commensurate with the importance nor is it in accordance with the emphasis that is necessary on agriculture and allied subjects.

Now, it must be conceded that whereas agriculture and industry are both complementary to each other, prices all round depend on the price of agricultural products. All measures and means should be adopted to see that agricultural production is increased to the maximum extent as the Third Plan visualises. How can that be done? That is the problem.

The first and foremost thing that is very essential is the incentive which the agriculturists or farmers should have, that is, price. I have always been pleading for an economic survey to see how far the farmer is paid for his labour and investment in the production of agricultural commodities and foodgrains. Unless you fix a minimum price which a farmer must have, you cannot give him the incentive. The other things are subsidiary and ancillary. I do not say that other things are not necessary. Fertiliser is necessary. I am glad that fertiliser is being given importance and more plants are to be started. Community development is more necessary. Because, these community development blocks are the basis on which to build a social welfare state.

13·52 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

I would say that these community development blocks must be given more importance. At the same time, I would say that no efforts should be spared and no funds should be withheld where the development of the agricultural economy is concerned.

In this connection, I would submit that it is correct that the Third Plan visualises that great attention must be paid to the under-employment and unemployment that prevail in the rural areas. But, what have we done? There are two things that will afford more employment. Firstly, village and small industries, they would give more employment to the rural people

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

and provide a side avocation. It has been a disappointment to see that in the matter of village and small industries, the allocation is Rs. 250 crores, whereas greater emphasis should have been on these village and small industries. The next thing is small-scale industries. I have been pained to see what is happening. In the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, which policy is being followed, the emphasis was on the point that they should be decentralised, and that there should be deployment of the small scale industries throughout the country. As a consequence, it was laid down that the industrial estates should be located in the rural areas. What has been our experience in the last few years? Particularly in the Punjab, I find from the report that all the industrial estates that have been started have been started in the bigger towns. If we want to give more employment to the rural people, if we want to raise the standard of living of these people, two things are most essential. First is, to raise agricultural production, second, you must give side avocation to the rural people during the time they are free. For this purpose, it is essential that the small-scale industries should be deployed and industrial estates started in the rural areas.

This is very much more necessary in the light of these facts. The First Plan has given an increase of 18 per cent in national income. The Second Plan estimated an increase of 20 per cent in national income. Although we have not got the breakup of the income of the agriculturists and the urbanites, it can be conceded that the disparity between the incomes of the two sectors, agricultural and industrial, has increased under the First Plan. The Review of the First Plan shows that whereas national output was 14.4 per cent in the agricultural sector, it was 18.8 per cent in the industrial sector, and 27 in the other sector. What I was submitting was, whereas the disparity in income has increased in the First Plan, we visualise that I would accentuate more in the Second Plan. When this disparity is increasing, we have got to see, particularly in the light of the policy laid down in the Industrial policy Resolution of 1956 and also the basic policy, that there should be neither sectional disparity nor regional disparity and we have got to do something to eliminate or at least lessen the disparities.

How are we to lessen the disparities in incomes of the two sectors? It may be done this way. There should be more emphasis in this Plan on village and small-scale industries, deployment of small-scale industries and the starting of industrial estates in rural areas, and not in towns. That is the basic thing. I concede that heavy industries must be there. The strength of the country depends on its industrial potential and on its industrial strength. We have got to give equal importance or as much importance to the building of heavy industries. If we depend on foreigners for our capital goods, for our machinery, we cannot reach or approach a self-generating, or self-sufficient or take-off economy. We must be self-sufficient not only in food production, but also in the matter of heavy industries.

In this connection, I would like to emphasise that it is the duty of the Centre to see—proper planning depends on this—that all the regions simultaneously develop and the regional disparities are put down. I would like to submit that I was told in 1957 that whereas the *per capita* investment in heavy industries, if we reach the target figure of the Second Plan, in Punjab would be Rs. 13.7, the *per capita* investment in heavy industries in Madhya Pradesh would be Rs. 49·81, in Orissa Rs. 97·63 and in West Bengal Rs. 48·67. I know that there are certain States which are much behind. But, I would submit that in the matter of heavy industries, there should be a sort of equality and elimination or lessening of regional

disparities. The Punjab target is Rs. 13 with the opening of the fertiliser factories, expansion of two cement factories and one sugar mill machinery plant. Out of the targeted figure, we have got only one fertiliser factory. By the end of the Second Plan, I do not think, we will reach the even poor *per capita* figure because of delay in giving of licences and other things. Therefore, I submit that in the matter of establishment of heavy industries also, attention should be paid to Punjab.

I agree with the Prime Minister when he said that there cannot be any proper planning unless the conditions in the country are stable. The movements here and there, in Assam and other places, are not good for the country. They retard the economic development and progress of the country. I submit the Central leadership has to see that the problems of the States are solved by negotiation, by talk, by love, by affection. We have seem for some time the movements in the Punjab. They are sad indeed, and deplorable. There can certainly be no two opinions about these movements. But, the movement is there. Nearly 20,000 people have gone to jail. The demand is there. The demand is linguistic. The issue is language. Who has adopted it? This is immaterial. I would submit that it is the duty of the Centre to take it up at a central level and solve it by negotiation, by talk. I would submit that the situation in Assam and Bengal is unfortunate. An issue of that kind is not good for the progress of the country. But who is to solve them? Nobody from outside can solve them. The central leadership of the country has to solve them. How is it to be solved? Law and order must be maintained, but the problem must also be solved, and it must be looked into whether the grievances are genuine or otherwise. If it is left to the State level, I am afraid it will not be solved. In order that our Plan should succeed, it is necessary that our border States, whether in the North or the East, must progress and strengthen themselves, and their problems should therefore be solved.

14 hrs.

Shri D. A. Katti: The Second Plan is nearing its end, and very soon we are going to embark upon the Third Plan. I do not know whether the fourth, fifth and sixth plans will come at all, but today we are concerned with the Third Plan.

At the very outset of this draft outline of the Third Plan, the objective is given. It reads as follows:

> "From the beginning, it has been stressed that the objective of planned development is not only to increase production and attain higher levels of living, but also to secure a social and economic order based on the values of freedom and democracy in which 'justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.'"

This objective has been stressed from the very beginning. The objective is very noble, and there should be every attempt made by every one to attain this goal, but then, before we embark upon the Third Plan, we must look back and see what amount of success we have been able to achieve in this direction.

For the last two days from that side many Members have been speaking, and, except for the hon. lady Member who spoke the truth whether unconsciously or honestly, every one has been saying that we have made remarkable achievements during the First and Second Plans. Yesterday, Shri C. D. Pande was saying that because of this Plan people are now purchasing goats and cows and constructing houses. I would like to know whether this is the first time that people in the country have started doing these things, or whether they were doing them in the past also.

One cannot deny that some improvement has been made here and

[Shri D. A. Katti]

there. Some plans are put up, some dams are built and something is done. I am not surprised to hear that there has been a lot of achievement from the hon. Members as they have to defend the Government.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): What is this something?

Shri D. A. Katti: Something here, something there. You can very well understand what I mean by that.

When the Prime Minister said that people are now wearing good dresses and constructing brick houses, I was rather shocked. The whole country was shocked to hear from him that the people are well off today. It is really a cruel joke. The Prime Minister of India, who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission and the head of the Government, is ignorant of the real condition in which the people are placed.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri D. A. Katti: Is the Prime Minister speaking of the people who are well off or about all the people in the country? I feel the Prime Minister has not seen the hungry Bharat, the naked Bharat, but he is expected to know all these things. He must be in the full know of all the facts and the real position in the country.

We read in our history that benevolent Kings used to go in disguise to see their *praja*, and they used to do a lot for the welfare of their *praja*. I would advise our Vikramaditya to go in disguise and visit any slum area in Delhi. He is not required to go outside Delhi. Let him go to any slum area, and I am sure that after seeing the situation in the slum area, in the rural area, he will come back with agony and a broken heart. He must do that. This is what I would request him to do, because he is expected to know the real situation in the country, which he does not know at present. This is my impression from the statement he made in his opening speech.

It is not the level of living that is rising, but it is the cost of living that is rising, and there is no social and economic change in the life of the people. On the contrary, the people are facing more and more miseries. That point is very conveniently forgotten, and the hon. Members and Ministers say that we have made great achievements. Therefore, before embarking upon the Third Plan, I would like that our past experience should be taken into consideration. Past experience should guide us.

We have not been able to consolidate our achievements. The hon. lady Member asked: what to consolidate? Nothing is there to consolidate. She has spoken very honestly. But we may concede there is something. We have spent crores and have put up some dams, some roads etc. But these things could have been done even without the Plan. There has not been proper exploitation of our resources, proper implementation and check over wasteful expenditure. There is such a waste. The Government's position is like this.

The cost of chicken is two rupees, but they are spending ten rupees on the *masala*. How to stop this wasteful experience? That is where experience should guide us. The Prime Minister said this is a process of blind trial and error. That is why we must profit by our past experience. But you are not prepared to accept that mistakes were made by you. You say you have won a tremendous victory and have made the greatest achievements in this Plan. That is wrong. You must be honest and see what exactly you have done. Unless you know that mistakes have been committed, you will not be able to correct them. Though late, let wisdom dawn at least now.

As we read the draft outline, the resources position causes us anxiety.

The taxation position is such that there is no scope for increasing taxes, direct or indirect. You cannot restrict imports beyond a certain limit, and you cannot export beyond a certain limit. Secondly, during the Third Plan you have to repay loans, and the foreign exchange difficulties are there.

Resources are divided into two parts external and internal. You cannot go on depending upon external assistance all the while. You must reduce it and try to exploit the internal resources. But that does not mean that immediately indirect taxes should come before the mind of the Finance Minister. Internal resources does not necessarily mean indirect taxation. Already, there is so much of inflation. During the Second Five Year Plan, the cost of living has gone up by 20 per cent. If we have additional taxation, then, definitely, there will be more inflation which will simply kill the people. I oppose this. Do not rob this Petter unnecessarily to pay the Paul. You are saving to Peter, 'Mr Peter, we are doing all these things in your own interest; we are sucking your blood to give you more blood, we are exploiting you in order to save you; we are killing you to seek salvation for you.' This is what you are telling Peter whom you are robbing in order to pay Paul. That must be stopped.

There is one more internal resource which can be tapped, and that is the scrapping of prohibition. In other countries also, prohibition had been introduced, but when they found that prohibition could not work successfully, they scrapped it. You have also got to do the same thing. You must be honest enough to admit that the purpose of having prohibition has not been served. More people are drinking very bad type of wine which they distil. Therefore, prohibition must go under any circumstances. If you do that, then you will be able to get a few crores more.

Government must also come forward to check the wasteful expenditure. There is so much of waste today. I do not understand what this Khadi and Gramodyog Commission is doing. I do not know what the Sarvodaya Kendras are doing. There is one Sarvodaya Kendra in my constituency, where there are a few chickens and some plans, and about Rs. 2 lakhs are spent there. Is this not a waste? What purpose is it serving? Then, there is the Ambar Charkha. You might be having good experience about the Ambar Charkha. Again, what is the National Small Industries Corporation doing? It is a bogus body or corporation which you have created. It is not serving the real purpose. There are many other such schemes which should be done away with. You cannot keep them in existence, because they are not giving any results; they are not serving the real purpose of a welfare State.

Even Vinoba Bhave, your own man, has stated at a public meeting, that this is not a welfare State, but this is an 'illfare' State. It is not we, the Opposition Members, who have said it; it; it is your own man, a great *sant* of India who has said this. It is absolutely necessary that you must put an end to the wasteful expenditure.

This brings me now to the question of the reduction of inequalities. There is a note on reduction in inequalities in the Draft Outline. The Plan has two sides; one is greater production, and the other and the most important side is the more even distribution of that production. I have read the objectives mentioned here. The objective is to secure social and economic order based on freedom and democracy, in which justice social, political, and economic etc. shall inform the national life. Reduction of inequalities is the main objective of this democracy itself. What is democracy? Democracy means bringing about a revolutionary change in the political and social life of the people. Has that been done up to this time? I submit that it has not been done.

[Shri D. A. Katti]

The Prime Minister says that there has been a 42 per cent. rise in the national income, and a 20 per cent. increase in the *per capita* income, but he does not know where this has gone. The *Badshah* of India does not know where this has gone. I am very sorry to hear such a statement from a responsible man like the Prime Minister. He knows, and everybody knows actually when this has gone. There are man-eaters at large, and they are sucking the blood openly. You have not the courage to see what they are doing; and even if you see, you do not have the courage to say that they are sucking the blood. The people are not aware of the rise, they are only aware of their sufferings, caused by inflation and under-employment and unemployment. People know only this; they do not know about any rise.

It has been stated in the Draft Outline that:

> "Programmes relating to the welfare of backward classes—scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others—are intended to benefit sections of the population who, in the present conditions are not able to derive all the benefits due to them from the general plans of development.".

So, there is a statement in the Draft Outline itself that the majority of the people, that is, the Scheduled Castes who number about 7 crores, the Scheduled Tribes who number about 3 crores, and other backward classes who number about 10 to 12 crores, that is, about 20 to 22 crores in all, have not been able to derive any benefit out of this. This is the statement that has been made by the Planning Commission itself.

The Prime Minister says that he has seen people wearing good dress, and he says that they are well off and they are constructing brick-houses etc. But in this very Draft Outline, there is the statement that these 22 crores of people have not been able to derive any benefit out of the Plan. These are the 22 crores of people who have constructed your dams; these are the people who have constructed your roads; and these are the people who have contributed labour; these are the people who have created all these things, and yet, these are the people who have not been able to derive any benefit out of the Plan.

This definitely shows that the Plan is not meant for the people, but as has been rightly pointed out by the lady Member who spoke earlier, it is meant for a certain privileged section of the society. That is why there is a growing discontent among the people. This should not be allowed to happen.

Some indication is there in the Draft Outline of how to improve the condition of the people. The main job is one of improving the condition of the people. And this is entrusted to a Ministry like the Ministry of Community Development. The Prime Minister says that community development has changed the face of rural India. Sir, I am in the rural areas; Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is not in the rural areas. I have not seen any change; I have not seen the changed face of the rural areas. The face of rural India is gloomy; the people are naked; they are starving.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): We see a change in you.

Shri D. A. Katti: The hon. Minister may come with me, and I am prepared to take him and show him whether the rural India has changed or not. I have taken a lot of interest in community development, and I used to go with the Gramsevaks and Gramsevikas, and I see actually what they are doing. But the hon. Minister has not cared to see at all. I have cared to see it, and that is why I say with greater emphasis that the face of rural India has not been changed on account of this community

development. As a matter of fact, I am of the opinion that you should not spend money unnecessarily on this community development. It is better that the community development goes away. You can do very well without community development. That is my feeling. Therefore, the question of reduction in inequalities which is a very important one, should not be entrusted to a body like the Ministry of Community Development.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now. He has already taken about 19 minutes.

Shri D. A. Katti: You may give me about two or three more minutes. I am going to tell you something very interesting about the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Chairman: There would be many more chances for that.

Shri D. A. Katti: About Rs. 100 crores are allotted for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, because they have not been able to derive any benefit out of the general Plan. And this is the amount that is going to be devoted for their welfare. I am not concerned so much with the money, though I am of the opinion, no doubt, that it should be increased to Rs. 150 crores, because it concerns the lot of about 22 crores of people in this country who are not only less privilged but who are not privileged. These people are not gaining anything. They are a cursed section, more or less. My point here is that merely by spending the money you cannot improve their condition. There are other methods also. For example, there is so much of waste land. You are going to reclaim only one million acres of land in the Third Plan. When there are about 60 million acres of land lying waste in the country, I do not know why you are going to reclaim only about 1 million acres.

In Gujarat, you are coming forward to exploit this important resource, namely man-power. There are people in Gujarat today, the landless agricultural labourers and the Scheduled Castes; they had a *morcha* on the day the Gujarat Assembly met. It was a peaceful *morcha*. Their request was: 'Give us the land that is lying waste and fallow for centuries together'. They are prepared to cultivate it. But the peaceful *morcha* was lathi-charged recklessly, mercilessly and brutally. A Member of Parliament was arrested; along with him, 50 others were also arrested. The police were not satisfied with this. A lady who was sitting in her house and watching the incident was dragged with her child and beaten. Those who were injured in the lathi-charge were not sent to the hospital. They were taken to the police station without any aid being given. This is the treatment which is being given to the members of the Scheduled Castes, people who are prepared to work and to contribute towards production. There is no scope for them.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri D. A. Katti: So all these things should be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister and Members of Parliament. They should do something in the matter.

श्री ' ाम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : मिस्टर चेयरमैन, सर, थर्ड फाइव यीअर प्लान पर जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है, उसमें सब से पहला अहम सवाल यह है कि इस का आबजेक्टिव मकसद, क्या है। जब हम इस बात को जानने की कोशिश करते है, तो हमें यह भी मालूम करना पड़ेगा कि फस्ट और सैकंड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान्ज का मकसद क्या था। जहा तक मकसद क ताल्लुक है, आप इस बात से एग्री करेंगे कि तीनों फाइव यीयर प्ला ज का मकसद एक ही था। पिछले साल दस साल का जो हमारा तजुर्बा है, उस की रोशनी में हम ने यह देखना है कि हमारा यह मकसद कहां तक पूरा हुआ और

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

अगर नहीं हुआ, तो क्यों नहीं पूरा हुआ और उस को पूरा करने के लिए अब कौन से कदम हमें उठाने पड़ेंगे।

इन तमाम बातों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए मैं सब से पहले यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मकसद का सवाल है, हमारा सब से बड़ा वाहिद मकसद यह है कि लोगों की हालत सुधरे और मौजूदा ऊंच-नीच, डिसपैरिटी, कम हो। हमारी इन तीनों प्लान्ज का ही यह मकसद नहीं रहा है, बल्कि जब हम हम अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ़ आजादी के लिए लड़ाई लड़ा करते थे, उस वक्त भी हमारा मकसद यही था। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा मकसद कहां तक पूरा हुआ और अगर नहीं हुआ तो क्यों नहीं हुआ और उस को पूरा करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाने चाहिए।

मैं सब से पहले रिजनल डिसपैरिटीज़ को लेता हूं। इस के बारे में ड्राफ्ट प्लान के सफ़हा ७३ पर जिक्र किया गया है। आज हम देखते हैं कि दो प्लान्ज़ के पूरा होने के बावजूद देश में बहुत से ऐसे हिस्से मौजूद हैं, जिन की तरक्की अभी तक नहीं हुई। सब से पहले हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, ताकि हमारे तमाम देश की तरक्की ठीक तरीके से हो और यकसां तौर पर हो। हमें यह देखना होगा कि कौन सा इलाका वाकई बैकवर्ड है। बहुत से दोस्तों ने कहा है कि मेरा इलाका बैकवर्ड है, क्योंकि वहां इंडस्ट्री की कमी है, रेल की कमी है, वगैरह। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है। हमें पहले यह डेटरमिन करना पड़ेगा कि बेकवर्ड इलाका कौन सा है। मैं समझता हूं कि सब से पहले पसमान्दा इलाका, अनडेवेलप्ड इलाका है, यह जहां जिन्दगी की ज़रूरी चीजें भी नहीं मिलतीं, जहां पानी का मसला भी अभी तक हल नहीं हुआ। सब से पहले हमें उस इलाके की तरक्की की तरफ़ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इस के लिए मैं दो तीन तजवीजें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

पिछले दिनों एक सवाल के जवाब में इस हाउस में कहा गया कि कुछ हिली इलाकों को डेवेलप करने के लिए कमेटीज़ बनाई जा रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि तमाम देश में ऐसे इलाकों का सरवे हो और उन इलाकों की देख-भाल के लिए, डेवेलपमेंट के लिए सेन्टर में एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाये और उस के लिए रुपया एलोकेट किया जाये। यह एक तजुर्बे की बात है कि जो रुपया स्टेट्स को दिया जाता है, जो ग्रान्ट्स दी जाती हैं, वे उस इलाके पर खर्च नहीं होती हैं। इस लिए हमें उस इलाके की तरक्की और डेवेलपमेंट के लिए खास तौर पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

दूसरा सवाल हमारे सामने सोशल डिसपेरिटी का है। यह ठीक है कि आजादी मिलने से हमारी पोलीटिकल डिसपैरिटी खत्म हो गई, लेकिन पोलीटिकल डिसपैरिटी को खत्म करना हमारा वाहिद मकसद नहीं था, वह तो सोशल और इकानोमिक सिडपैरिटी को खत्म करने का एक तरीका था। अगर तेरह साल के बाद भी हम सोशल और इकोनोमिक डिसपैरिटीज़ को खत्म नहीं कर सके तो आज हम को मालूम करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे रास्ते में कौन सी दिक्कतें हैं। जहां तक सोशल डिसपैरिटी का सवाल है, आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत से लोगों की सोशल हालत ऐसी है कि हम अभी तक उन के जिन्दगी के ज़रूरी मसलों, मसलन तालीम, सैनीटेशन हाउसिंग वगैरह को हल नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं ये सब बातें इस लिए कह रहा हूं कि अगर हमने प्लान को कामयाब बनाना है, तो उस के लिए सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि आम आदमी में इन्सैन्टिव पैदा हो और वह पैदा नहीं

हो सकता, जब तक कि डिसपैरिटीज़ को दूर करने की कोशिश न की जाएगी। इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान में भी इन बातों का जिक्र किया गया है। इस सिलसिले में मेरी अपील यह है कि इसके लिए एक मिनिमम प्रोग्राम बनाया जाये और उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाये।

आप एजुकेशन को ही ले लीजिए। थर्ड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान में कहा गया है कि इस बात की कोशिश की जायेगी कि छः साल से ले कर ग्यारह साल तक के बच्चों को फ्री यूनिवर्सल और कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन दी जाये। यह बहुत अच्छा मकसद है। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि जब तक हमारे मौजूदा एजुकेशन सिस्टम में तब्दीली न की गई, तो यह मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा।

गवर्नमेंट यह तय कर रही है कि तमाम मुल्क में फ्री कम्पलसरी और यूनिवर्सल एजूकेशन हो तो फिर उस सैट-अप में, उस ढाँचे में, हमें कुछ स्कूल भी बन्द करने पड़ेंगे और एजूकेशन में जो इन-इक्वैलिटीज़ पैदा हो गई हैं, उन को भी खत्म करना पड़ेगा। हमें यह भी इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा कि हर बच्चे की तालीम पर, खास तौर पर छः साल से ग्यारह साल तक, यकसां रुपया खर्च हो और देश में जो खास पब्लिक स्कूल बनाए गए हैं, उन को भी हमें रीमूव करना पड़ेगा, वर्ना वे सोशल डिसपैरिटीज़ उसी तरीके से कायम रहेंगी। हमारे माननीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी १६ तारीख को एक भाषण देते हुए इस बात का जिक्र किया। मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण स्पीच थी। उस के दो तीन फ़िक्रों की तरफ मैं हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज तेरह साल के बाद हम ने इस बात को महसूस किया है कि जो प्लान और स्कीम्ज़ हम बनाते हैं, वे क्यों कामयाब नहीं होतीं उस का कारण उन्होंने यह बताया कि हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पुराने तरीके की और ब्यूरोक्रेटिक है, जिस में देरी हो जाती है और उस देरी के लिए किसी भी आफिसर को कसूरवार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। इसी लिए मैंने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि एजूकेशन में जो डिसपैरिटीज़ हैं, उन का नतीजा यह होता है कि पब्लिक स्कूल्ज़ में जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, बड़े हो कर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हिस्सा लेते हैं, क्योंकि उन को चांसिज़ ज्यादा मिलते हैं, वे दूसरे ढंग से सोचते हैं। इस लिए इस तरफ़ भी हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम कोई भी प्लान बनायें, अगर हम उस को कामयाब करना चाहते हैं, तो सब से पहले हमें अपनी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को सुधारना पड़ेगा। ताकि जो स्कीमें बनाई जाएं, उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन हो। अगर हम किसी से कहें कि वे पूरी नहीं होती हैं तो वह सीधा यह जवाब देगा कि पूरा करने के लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है। अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में खराबी है, तो उसको कौन दूर कर सकता है। मैं इस किस्म की सैंकड़ों मिसालें हाउस के सामने पेश कर सकता हूं। पी० ए० सी० की जो रिपोर्टें होती हैं उन में भी इन बातों का अकसर जिक्र होता है और आप देखते हैं कि किस तरीके से गलत स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं, रुपया मिसयूज़ होता है, रुपया वेस्ट होता है। उसको रोकने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये और इसका एक ही तरीका है कि हमारा जो मौजूदा सिस्टम है, उसको सुधारा जाए, क़सूरवार को पकड़ा जाए। जब आप यह मालूम नहीं कर सकेंगे कि कौन कसूरवार है, कौन जिम्मेवार है, तो आप सजा किस को दे सकते हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि तीसरे प्लान का जो प्रोग्राम है, वह बिल्कुल साउंड है लेकिन सब से पहले हमें अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सिस्टम की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा और उसको सुधारने की, उसको ठीक करने की कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी।

जहां तक प्लान का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्पीच में इस बात

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

का जिक्र किया कि सिर्फ प्लानिंग से काम नहीं चलेगा और काम चलेगा काम करने से। मैं इसके साथ दो लफ्ज और एड करना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ काम करना ही जरूरी नहीं काम किया जाएगा किसी मकसद के लिए। अमरीका के एक मशहुर राइटर वाशिंगटन ने कहा है :—

'Success comes to those who work hard coupled with highest aims'.

हिन्दुस्तान के लो : जितना काम करते हैं, जितनी मेहनत करते हैं, शायद ही किसी दूसरे मुल्क के लो : इतना का न या इतनी मेहनत करते हों। लेकिन हमारा मकसद उसके साथ-साथ यह हो कि हमने देश को, कंट्री को मुल्क को ऊपर उठाना है और यह मकसद हमारे सामने रहता है तो ह न काफी तरक्की कर सकते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर प्लान में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि हमारे पास आज सब से बड़ा .रिसोर्स मैन पावर है, जो भी आज हमारे पास ताकत है, हमें उससे ही काम लेना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि ह.ारे पास सब से बड़ी ताकत जो है वह मैनपावर है। अ र आज हम इस मैनपावर का ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर दें, तो देश का नक्शा बदल सकता है। अगर हम पांच साल में मैनवपावर का मुकम्मिल तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने में, उसको यूटिलाइज़ करने में कामया होते हैं तो जो हमारा मकसद है, उसमें हमें बड़ी आसानी से कामयाबी हासिल हो सकती है। अगर जो प्रोग्राम बनाये जाते हैं, जो स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं, वे इस ढंग से बनाई जायें कि देश का हर आदमी देश की तरक्की के लिए कोशिश करे तो मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि हमें न पैसे की ज़रूरत होगी, न अमरीकन .ालर की : रूरत होगी और अगर इससे चार गुना एम्बीशस प्लान भी बनाया जाता है तो वह भी कामयाब हो सकता है। आज हमारे सामने सब से पहला सवाल यह है कि देश के लोगों के अन्दर जो फ्रस्ट्रेशन आ रहा है, उसको कैसे दूर किया जाए। आज जहां भी हम लोग जाते हैं तो हर आदमी सवाल करता है और इसमें काफी हद तक सदाकत भी है कि जो प्रोग्राम बनाये जाते हैं, उनसे आम लोगों को फायदा क्यों नहीं पहुंचता है। इस वास्ते यह जो फ्रस्ट्रेशन है, इसको हमें दूर करना है और इसको अगर हम दूर कर देते हैं तो हर प्लान जो हमारा है, वह कामयाब हो सकता है। हमारे पास मैनपावर की कमी नहीं है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आज अ र हि दु तान के अन्दर इस ात का सर्वे किया जाए कि कितनी मैनपावर है जोंकि काम कर सकती है तो मेरा ख्याल है कि कम से कम २० करोड़ आदमी ऐसे जरूर निकल सकते हैं जोकि का न कर सकते हैं। अगर उनमें से हर आदमी दो घंटे इस इरादे से काम करें कि मैंने देश को मज़बूत करना है, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ४० करोड़ घंटा रोजाना काम हुआ। अब मिनिमम वेज के हिसाब से देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि आठ घंटे के लिए आप दो रुपया देते हैं और इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि १० करोड़ रुपये का काम रोजाना हुआ। पांच साल में कितना काम हुआ इसका अन्दाजा आप लगा लीजिये। जो आपके प्लान के टारगेट्स हैं, और जो प्रोग्राम हैं, वे इस से भी बढ़ जाते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें।

आखिर में एक बात कह कर मैं स.ाप्त करता हूं। हमें देश के अन्दर ऐसा एटमसफीयर क्रियेट करना है कि हड़तालें और स्ट्राइक्स और एजीटेशंस वगैरह न हों। यह बात मैंने इसलिए कही क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में इस बात का जिक्र किया। मुझे इसका दुःख इसलिए और भी ज्यादा हुआ कि जिस स्टेट का जिक्र उन्होंने किया, जिस स्टेट को उन्होंने रेफर किया, मैं उस स्टेट को बिलोंग करता हूं।

यह वाकई में सही बात है, इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है जिस को कि १३ साल हो गए हैं, तब से आए साल या दो दो साल के बाद वहां एजीटेशन होते हैं और आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी मैनपावर वहां वैस्ट हो रही है और कितना देश का नुक्सान हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि सिर्फ इस चीज़ को छेड़ने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम हिस्ट्री और पालिटिक्स के स्टूडेंट हैं। हमको इस चीज़ को हल करना होगा, इसको छेड़ने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। हमें मालूम करना पड़ेगा कि इसका क्या कारण है कि १३ साल के अन्दर इतनी एजीटेशंस वहां हो रही हैं। कारण मालूम करने के बाद ही उसका कोई हल निकल सकता है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि पंजाब जोकि हिन्दुस्तान की एक बार्डर स्टेट है वहां इस मामले को हल करने की पूरी पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी। इस सिलसिले नें मेरी एक तजवीज है। बेहतर हो कि जिस तरह से असम को यहां से एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन गया है, वहां भी एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन जाए और असेलियत का पता लगाये और उसको हमें बताये मेरा तो १३ साल का तजुर्बा है वह यह बताता है और उसके आधार पर मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि पंजाब के अन्दर पालिटिकल पावर हासिल करने के लिए हर किस्म के तरीकों की मदद ली जा रही है। हमने तारीख को पढ़ा है और उसमें मुगलिया हिस्ट्री को भी पढ़ा है। एक तारीख का बड़ा मशहूर सवाल है कि सलतनत मुगलिया के ज़वाल का, उसके डाउनफाल के क्या काजिज थे और उन काजिज में से एक फारी काज जो मेरी समझ में आया यह था कि जो हुकमरान थे, वे हकूमत हासिल करने के लिए एक दूसरे को खत्म कर देते थे, नाजायज तरीके इस्तेमाल में लाते थे। मैं समझता हूं कि आज पंजाब के अन्दर भी पालिटिकल पावर हासिल करने के लिए हर किस्म के तरीके से मदद ली जा रही है। इस वास्ते में चाहता हूं कि कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाए जो पंजाब में जा कर असलियत का पता लगाये और जब असलियत का पता लग जाए तो जो मसला है, वह हल हो सकता है, उसका कोई हल ढूंढ़ा जा सकता है।

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on the Third Plan will be of a vast nature and it will be very difficult to cover all aspects of it. Before we discuss the Third Plan, I would like to consider as to what progress we have made in the first two Plans so that we may get a perspective view of all the developments that have taken place, so that we may lay proper emphasis on the particular kind of industries, agriculture or other aspects that have to be developed, taking into consideration the feeling that has been prevailing in the country with regard to the development in these two periods of the Five Year Plan.

Sir, in the first Five Year Plan period we laid emphasis on agriculture; in the second Five Year Plan we laid emphasis on industry. No doubt, when we look back on the development during these ten years. it gives great satisfaction that India as a whole has progressed and our aim for the Third Plan should be on a larger scale and rightly have the planners planned for a developmental expenditure of Rs. 10.200.

Recapitulating the progress we have made, first I would like to lay stress on the point that while we have progressed in heavy industries, sufficient progress has not been made in small-scale industries and also that India has not progressed properly and evenly. Some portions have developed rapidly, while the other portions have been neglected. The developed portions have been developing rapidly, while the under-developed portions have not developed at all. Having taken stock of the development in the first two plan periods, the third Plan should have provided for the development of under-developed areas.

[Shri Shankaraiya]

In the development of railways, we have no doubt constructed more than thousands of miles, but there has been a feeling in the whole of the South that not an inch of new line has been added in the past ten years, inspite of an expenditure of more than Rs. 1,500 crores. There is a feeling of frustration in the whole of the South that not even one inch of line has been added or any ports or ship-building yards developed. But no progress has been made in the South. I am sorry to state this. When I mention South I will be dubbed as being parochial or non-Indian and not having broader views. I am stating this because the feeling of the people in the South is such that they have not been feeling the progress of this development, they have not understood what it is and they have not had the benefit. It is only when they get the benefit that they will have a desire to co-operate and try to work for more and more development. When that feeling of frustration is there it will be very difficult for either the people or for their representatives to induce them to see that they have a broader view that India should develop as a whole and that India should be considered as a whole and not region-wise or State-wise. When the feeling of frustration is there we must pay more attention to it. It is one thing if the feeling of frustration is unjust or the demand is greater and beyond justification. But, when the justification is there, when the needs are there, and when the feeling of frustration is there, if, in the Third Plan period you go on developing the developed areas, naturally, that feeling of frustration will become greater and progress under the Third Plan would not be much.

I gave an instance of the Railways. The hon. Minister of Railways was pleased to say in his Budget speech last year that he would be coming shortly for the sanction of a supplementary grant for the construction of the Hasan-Mangalore line along with two other lines. He has come with a supplementary demand for the construction of the other two lines; but the Hasan-Mangalore line is still to come. Even though he made that announcement we are not having it. Unfortunately, in the struggle for the development of ports in the western coast, Mysore has been the greatest sufferer. I have to say this because Mysore, as you know, is industrially developed from a very long time. Even before we got independence Mysore was industrially developed. It wanted a port for the export of many of its finished products; and it was agitating for a port from a very long time. Unfortunately, during the British days they could not succeed. Even after 10 years of independence, the Central Government has not decided as to which port should be developed in the west coast. So, there is a feeling of frustration not only in the common man but even in the industrialists.

With regard to the railways, emphasis, no doubt, is laid on the development for the transport of iron ore, coal and other things. But, in the South also there is iron ore; it is being transported to Italy and other countries. Manganese ore is there and it is being transported; and the richest iron ore is also found there. The majority of the miners and the business people are feeling this frustration for want of these railway facilities and for want of coal facilities.

A ship-building yard was also not given to Mysore. Later on, it was decided and announced that Cochin would get the benefit. Now, even that is being taken away and the matter is said to be open. That is being tried to be shifted to the north. If that is the condition, what would be the feeling of the men there to co-operate and work for the development of this country as a whole?

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Mr. Chairman, is Cochin in the South or in the North?

An Hon. Member: Even that you are not conceding.

Shri Shankaraiya: It was announced. But, how, even that is being kept open and reconsidered. That is my point. Now, you might reopen it for another place.

Apart from the major industries that I have mentioned, I wish to lay emphasis on the fact that though heavy industries have to be developed and all that, to see that great results are achieved and that the common man feels that small regions are developed, small-scale industries, cottage industries and handloom industries should be given the greatest priority. It is only then that they will feel that they are getting the actual benefit and that they are not being neglected and that they are getting some benefit out of this development of India. It is only when they get concrete and material benefit that they will try to co-operate and try to work out the Plan in a better way.

Taking the handloom industry, there are nearly 7 million people depending on it. Though some progress has been made, I am sorry to say that the progress within these 10 years has not been sufficient. The mill industry employs 2 million people and more attention is paid towards that. So far as the 7 million people are concerned, there has not been much progress in spite of the help given. We have failed to bring them into the co-operative field. The benefits that have been extended to them have not reached the common man. The benefits are being reaped or taken advantage of by the middlemen and most of the amount is spent on establishment and other things. The actual benefit does not go to the poor weaver. On the other hand, there has been an attack by the mill owners that this handloom industry is not progressing properly. Directly and indirectly they are trying to suppress this industry of the small weavers.

According to the Plan target, though the mill industry was allotted 5 million yards, they have not been able to achieve that target. When progress has been made by the handloom industry the mill-owners are trying to attack it. Apart from this, facilities are not extended to them or do not reach them. They are exposed to so many adversities also. They are not getting yarn; they are not getting the raw materials; they are very much handicapped; and they are very much neglected.

I wish that in the Third Five Year Plan while laying emphasis on this we should stress more on giving relief to small-scale industries and other things. It is only then that the people will feel that they have a part to play in the development of the country, in the progress of the country. It is only when that feeling of frustration is removed that development in the Third Five Year Plan could be achieved.

Before I conclude, I wish to mention one fact. In the Third Five Year Plan, no doubt, we have got an ambitious Plan; the amount to be spent is very large. The inflationary tendency is likely to continue and the price level is threatening to rise higher and higher. Unless the price level is kept down, this inflationary tendency is likely to push the prices up. It is only when we tackle the price problem and bring the prices of commodities to a standard so that the poor man is not affected thereby, much of the progress—or much of the talk of progress—would be of no use. We will progress only when the price level is brought to a standard and relief is given to the poor man.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) सभापति महोदय, भावनाओं से विनिर्मित, कल्पनाओं से सुसज्जित यह एक सुनहला सपना है जिसके ऊपर आज हम विचार कर रहे हैं। पहला चरण इसका समाप्त हुआ, दूसरा समाप्त होने को जा रहा है और तीसरे के सम्बन्ध में आज यहां पर विवाद हो रहा है।

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

लेकिन यह एक स्वप्न है जिसको हम साकार करना चाहते हैं। उस स्वप्न को साकार करने के लिए कुछ बातों को हमें निश्चित रूत से तै करना होगा, तभी हम अपने सपनों को साकार कर सकेंगे। इस समय जो सबसे बड़ी और महत्व पूर्ण बात है वह है जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं का मूल्य निर्धारित करना।

पहला प्लान हमारा अया, जनता ने उसका स्वागत किया। दूसरा प्लान आया उसका भी स्वागत किया। हम सोचते हैं कि हमारा जीवन मान बढेगा, देश उन्नत होगा देश नवनिर्माण की ओर बढेगा, हम तरक्की करेंगे। तरक्की हम करते हैं, बढते हैं, चलते हैं और देखते भी हैं। किन्तु जब हम अपना निजी जीवन या घरेलू जीवन या अपने आस-पास का वातावरण देखते हैं, तो यह जो बढती हुई महंगाई है वह हमें अस्तव्यस्त कर देती है, और उसकी वजह से बहुत ही देश के अन्दर अस्तव्यस्तता चल रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार से कि इस तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमें बहुत ही सख्ती के साथ, जम करके, इस बात का मुकाबला करना होगा और हम चीज़ों के मूल्यों को स्थिर रखेंगे। हो सका तो हम उनको घटाने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन अगर घटा न पाएं तो इससे ऊपर नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। यह हमें करना होगा तभी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना से जो हम आशाएं लगाए हुए हैं वे पूरी हो सकेंगी।

अब रोटी और रोज़ी का प्रश्न है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहा गया कि हम ८० लाख व्यक्तियों को काम देंगे लेकिन हम ८० लाख व्यक्तियों को काम नहीं दे सके। अनुमान है कि हम ६०–६५ लाख को काम दे पाएंगे। यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है। हमें यह देखना है कि हमें अपनी जनशक्ति का सदुपयोग करना है। यह ठीक है कि हम बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाएं लेकिन जो छोटे उद्योग धन्धे हैं उनको भी हम न भूलें। हम को इस ढंग से सोचना चाहिए कि किस तरीके से हम काम करें ताकि हम ज्यादा लोगों को काम में लगा सकें।

आज जो हमारे शहरों में बेकारी है उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारा पढ़ाई का वही पुराना ढंग चला आ रहा है। आज हमारे नवयुवक पढ़ने के बाद यही सोचते हैं कि हमें कहीं न कहीं नौकरी करना है। यदि हम को अपनी तीसरी योजना को सफल बनाना है तो इसके लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम अपने पढ़ाई के सिलसिले को बदलें। और उसको बदलने के लिए हमें यह करना होगा कि हम अपने नवयुवकों को उनकी रुचि का काम दे सकें। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे नौजवान काम करना चाहते हैं। दो तीन दिन पहले शिडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर बोलते हुए भी मैंने यह बात कही थी।

मुझे और जगह का तो ज्ञान नहीं है, दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में पता है। हमारे यहां टैकनिकल ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए, लोगों को उद्योग धंधा सिखाने की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन वह व्यवस्था बहुत कम है और स्थान बहुत थोड़े हैं। एक हजार आदमियों के लिए व्यवस्था है जब कि मांग १५००० की है। १५००० लोगों ने आवेदन किया है। उन्होंने प्रार्थना की है कि उनको काम सिखाया जाए लेकिन सरकार उनको काम सिखाने में असमर्थ है। तो मैं यह कहा चाहता हूं कि यदि हमें अपने नौजवानों को काम से लगाना है तो यह जरूरी बात है कि हमें उनको धंधा सिखाना चाहिए, नहीं तो मैट्रिक पास करके वे नौकरी ही तलाश करेंगे। जहांतक दिल्ली का सवाल है उनसे यह कह दिया गया है कि जो थर्ड डिवीजन में मैट्रिक पास होंगे उनको कालेज में भरती नहीं किया जाएगा। उनके लिए कालिज के दरवाज़े बन्द रहेंगे। नौकरी उनको मिलेगी नहीं। तो वे बेकार रहेंगे। तो मैं मंत्री जी से कहा चाहता हूं कि उनको अधिक से

अधिक लोगों को टैक्निकल ज्ञान देने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए जिससे कि वह प्रशिक्षण पाकर अपने घर के अन्दर कोई छोटा मोटा कारोबार कर सकें और उससे अपने परिवार का गुजारा कर सकें। आज तो यह प्रवृत्ति है कि पढ़ने के बाद हमें प्रशासन में नौकरी करनी है।

प्रशासन के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। प्रशासन का हाल आज यह है कि प्रशासन ढीला और निकम्मा हो गया है। जनता आज इस बात को महसूस करने लगी है कि दफ्तरों में जितना काम होना चाहिए उतना काम नहीं हो रहा है। आज हर चीज की सीमा निर्धारित की जा रही है। आप भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित कर रहे है। आय की सीमा निर्धारित करने की बात की जाती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आपको काम की भी कोई सीमा निर्धारित करनी चाहिए। आपको यह निश्चित करना चाहिए कि एक व्यक्ति जिसको हम पैसा देते हैं उससे हमें कितना काम लेना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस काम के लिए एक कमेटी बिठाए जो कि यह देखे कि एक क्लर्क को कितना काम करना चाहिए और वह कितना काम आसानी से उन घंटों में कर सकता है जितने घंटे कि उसे काम करना चाहिए। आज अवस्था यह है कि दफ्तरों में काम पूरी तरह से नहीं होता। दस बजे आना चाहिए, उसके साढ़े दस और ११ बजे तक क्लर्क आते हैं। उसके बाद कुछ बात करते हैं, फिर कुछ काम करते हैं। फिर देखते हैं कि कब एक बजता है और लंच का टाइम होता है। एक बजे से पहले ही काम छोड़ देते हैं और दो बजे के बाद फिर आते हैं, फिर कुछ बातचीत करते हैं, यूनियन की बात करते है, सिनेमा की स्टारों की बातें करते हैं। उसके बाद फिर थोड़ा काम करते हैं और फिर घड़ी की तरफ नजर जाती है और पांच बजे से पहले वह अपना स्थान छोड़ देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप हर सरकारी नौकर के लिए यह नियत कर दें कि उसको कितना काम करना चाहिए और वह उतना काम करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हो। अगर वह उतना काम नहीं करता है तो उससे जवाब तलब किया जा सकता है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि प्रशासन में कार्यक्षमता लाने के लिए आपको यह कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। और आपको यह कदम उठाना चाहिए तभी हम देश को प्रगति की ओर ले जा सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से ओवरसियरों और इंजीनियरों आदि की बात ले लीजिए। आज बहुत से मजदूर सरकारी नौकरी में इसलिए आना चाहते हैं कि वहां उनको ज्यादा काम नहीं करना पड़ता। मैंने देखा है कि सड़क बन रही है, मजदूर बैठे हैं हुक्का गुड़गुड़ा रहे हैं। बातें कर रहे हैं। थोड़ी देर काम करते हैं और फिर काम नहीं करते हैं। तो आपको यह तै करना होगा कि जनता के पैसे में से हम जिस व्यक्ति को इतनी मजदूरी देते हैं उससे इतना काम लिया जाएगा। ऐसा करके ही हम अपनी योजनाओं को सफल बना सकेंगे। लेकिन अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह होगा कि जो योजना आपने बनायी है, जो टारजेट रखे हैं वह सब कुछ बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन वह लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं होंगे और उसके लिए तरह तरह के बहाने बनाए जाएंगे। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर जरूर ध्यान दिया जाए।

15 hrs.

गांवों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम गांवों के सुधार की बात करते हैं। आज गांवों की अवस्था क्या है? आज उन की हालत शहर की एक गन्दी बस्ती से भी बुरी है। हम कहते हैं कि वहां पर कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का काम होता है। यह ठीक है कि वहां कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का काम होता है। कुछ गलियारे सड़कें बन गए हैं, कुछ कुंए खुद गए है, लेकिन हालत यही है कि वहां एक परिवार रहता है, उस में अगर चार पांच पशु हैं तो वहीं वे बंधते हैं और वहीं पर वे लोग रहते हैं। वहां ही पशुओं की गन्दगी है और वे सब मिल कर एक दूसरे में समाए हुए हैं। जहां सरकार भूमि-सुधार की बात

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

करती है और सहकारी खेती की बात करती है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को यह भी तय करना पड़ेगा कि प्रत्येक गांव में एक सहकारी डेरी फ़ार्म हो। मुझे याद आता है कि बापू जी ने एक बार सुझाव दिया था कि प्रत्येक गांव में सहकारी डेयरी फ़ार्म होना चाहिए और उस में सब लोगों के पशु बंधने चाहिए, ताकि गांव की गन्दगी दूर हट जाये। पशुओं का गोबर एक जगह इकट्ठा किया जाय, उस से हम खाद बनायें और उसको काम में लायें। मेरा सुझाव है कि गवर्नमेंट इस ओर ध्यान दे।

भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहता हूं कि........

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैंने तो अभी आरम्भ ही किया है। मैं बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर देता हूं।

भूमि-सुधार में हम ने कानून तो बनाए और वे ठीक हैं, लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि जो काश्तकार है, वह भी अदालत में खड़ा हुआ है और जमींदार को तो अदालत में खड़ा रहना ही है, क्योंकि वह पैसे वाला है, वह दस मुकदमे लगा देता है। इस विषय में यह देखना चाहिए कि कहां संशोधन और परिवर्तन की ज़रूरत है।

दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में यह पार्लियामेंट है। दिल्ली का नक्शा मैं आप को क्या बताऊं? अगर आप कल्पना कीजिए उस नवयुवती की, जिस के चेहरे पर पाउडर लगा हुआ है, जिस के बालों में सुगंधित तेल लगा हुआ है, जिस के गले में एक रेशमी चुनरी है, लेकिन नीचे लहंगा फटा हुआ है, तो वही हालत आज दिल्ली की है। वह युवती जो है, वह अंग्रेजी भी बोलती है और दूसरी बहुत सी भाषायें बोलती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां हमारे यहां गन्दी बस्तियां हैं, वहां नई दिल्ली के आलीशान मकान भी हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां नई-दिल्ली की शानो-शौकत है, वहां दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्तियों को भी हम देखें। यह ठीक है कि प्लान में इस का प्राविज़न है। मास्टर प्लान भी बन गया है और वह १९८१ तक के लिए है। बहुत सारी ज़मीन एक्वायर भी हो गई है। मैं पिछले पांच बरस से देखता आ रहा हूं लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रगति हुई है, वह नगण्य के बराबर है। रोजाना मैं अपने इलाके में जाता हूं और देखता हूं कि कहीं कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। हां, भारत सेवक समाज की तरफ से थोड़ा बहुत काम हो रहा है। यह मैं मानता हूं। किन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक कार्पोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है, या पहले इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट का सम्बन्ध था, उस में स्थिति यह है कि आज सुधार किया जाता है और कल वह खत्म हो जाता है। जहां सीमेंट लगाया जाता है, वह पानी पड़ते ही बह जाता है। यह हालत है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन स्लम-एरियाज का सुधार करने का प्रबन्ध करे।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र द्वारा शासित है। वहां आज हालत यह है कि छात्रों के लिए कालेज नहीं हैं; मैं चाहता हूं कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस तरह का कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए कि हम कम से कम केन्द्र में तो उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए बच्चों को सुविधा दे सकें। मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि तीसरी योजना में बच्चों के लिए जरूर यह व्यवस्था की जाये।

अन्त में अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को अब कोई नया प्वाइंट नहीं लेना चाहिये। उन का समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूं ।

अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में इस में लिखा है कि हम उन की आर्थिक प्रगति की आशा करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां हम ने उन के सामाजिक स्तर ऊंचा उठाया है, वहां हमें उन की आर्थिक अवस्था को भी सुधारना चाहिये। जब तक उन की आर्थिक अवस्था नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक उन की सामाजिक अवस्था में सुधार के लिये, प्रचार के लिये कितना ही पैसा लगायें, हमें कोई सफलता नहीं मिलेगी और वे लोग समाज में फ़िट नहीं हो सकेंगे। मेरी आशा है कि इस तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हरिजनों और परिगणित जाति के लोगों को ऐसे अवसर दिए जायेंगे कि जिस से उन की आर्थिक अवस्था अधिक से अधिक अच्छी हो और वे देश में सम्मानपूर्वक जिन्दगी बिता सकें ।

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the substitute motion which stands in the name of Shri Ranga, myself and other hon. Members of our group but, before I touch on certain aspects of that motion and the reasons why we invite the House to disapprove of the Third Five Year Plan, I would like to take a little time on the broader issues, largely because they have been raised in earlier speeches particularly the speech of the hon. Prime Minister, my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta, Acharya Kripalani and others.

Indeed, recalling the many darts that were shot at these benches both by the Prime Minister and by Shri Asoka Mehta, it becomes necessary to place before the House a more accurate picture of the stand of those who oppose this Plan and the entire pattern of planning than could be gathered from their speeches. I felt distressed that the Prime Minister, in particular, should have sought to caricature the views of his opponents. I do not think that kind of demagogy is worthy of his personality or the high position that he occupies. To describe opponents as those who do not believe in any kind of control, who believe in undiluted *laissez faire* of a past century or just to describe them as being opposed to co-operation and the principles of co-operation does not do justice to the intelligence of this House, and I do wish that we could have this dialogue of educating our infant democracy on a somewhat higher level than the tone set in the opening speech, in so far as that part of the Prime Minister's remarks is concerned.

I think that all points of view, whatever they are, would be better served if we do not try to put up a bogey and then knock it down.

An Hon. Member: You are unnecessarily sensitive.

Shri M. R. Masani: Let me have my say. Your leader spoke for an hour and quarter. Let me have my few minutes.

Sir, in order to correct this impression it is necessary to draw attention to three points. The first is co-operation and co-operative farming. My colleague, Shri Ranga, has made it perfectly clear that we in this part of the House believe in every kind of co-operation, every kind of genuine co-operation—multi-purpose, service, industrial, consumers, banks, whatever it is,—short only of what is called, or miscalled, joint co-operative farming because in our view it is nothing but Soviet collective farming under a false label.

There are two other points, however, on which the record needs to be put right. One is the particular question of planning and *laissez faire*. Now, if I might quote briefly from

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the Statement of Policy of the Swatantra Party, because I think it is necessary to educate the Prime Minister and those who might be under misconceptions like him......

An Hon. Member: About Swatantra?

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, of course, This is what we say. Our Statement of Policy says:

"The Party does not....(repeat not) stand for what is known as *laissez faire*. It stands for free endeavour regulated by such State action as may be necessary for preventing and punishing anti-social activities and for the protection of the weaker but useful elements of society. The role of the State is a vital one of creating and sustaining an environment in which the genius of the people can fulfil itself. In pursuit of this end, the Party stands for maximum freedom for the individual and minimum interference by the State."

At another point we go on to say:

"While the Party believes in a mixed economy where State and free enterprise work side by side in the service of the community, it stands for the restriction of State enterprise to such heavy industries as are necessary to supplement private enterprise in that field, such national services as railways, and the starting of new enterprises which are difficult for private capital and initiative to establish."

"Wherever the State enters the field of industry or business, the Swatantra Party is of the view that it should not be given a monopolistic position but should show results facing competition on equal terms." (*Interruption*).

Lastly, in regard to planning, the Statement says:

"The Swatantra Party will restore the supremacy of the people and Parliament by disbanding the National Planning Commission which has tended to bring into being a non-responsible super-government, and will free Cabinet Ministers and members of the Union and State Governments from the extra-constitutional intervention of the National Planning Commission."

It will be admitted that, however wrong-minded or however futile this programme might be, it is not the kind of policy or the thought that the Prime Minister had sought to put into our mouth, and I hope that this is the last time when it will be necessary to correct this kind of misrepresentation.

The Prime Minister says, "Do we object to driving on the left side of the road? Is there not a control? Is there not compulsion?" Of course there is. It is a perfectly legitimate one. But let me ask him: "Assuming we all believe that we should drive on the left side of the road or the right side of the road—it does not matter one way or the other—does it not make any difference to him whether he is on the left side of the road as a free man at the steering wheel of his own motor-car or whether he is a prisoner in a police van" It makes all the difference. And so, the issue is not between planning and non-planning. The issue is between one kind of planning and another kind of planning; one kind of regulation and another kind of regulation. We must have regulation. But what are the limits to regulation? What is the nature of the regulation?

The Prime Minister adduced two criteria—maximum production and prevention of concentration of power. I entirely accept both of them. I think those are very sound general statements, but the conclusion that we draw from the two criteria is

different from the conclusion to which he comes. We see the biggest danger of the concentration of power in the hands of the State. We see it because, however big the industrialist may be, there is always the Government and the community on top of him to pull him up and bring him to justice or to order, but when the police power is combined with economic power, when the policeman and the judge and the factory-owner become one, then there is no appeal. Then you get a total concentration of power and, if we are against the State Capitalism of the kind that is being sought to be advanced in this country, we are against it, among other reasons, because it would result in precisely the concentration of power that both the Prime Minister and we would wish to prevent. We saw a recent example of that in the Government Employees' strike and my hon. friends on this side had better learn the correct significance and the implications of that situation.

The other point on which it is necessary to correct the record is in regard to heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. A remark was made that some of us do not believe in heavy industrialisation—in rapid industrialisation and in heavy industries. That is completely beside the point. We are for a well-balanced, all-round development. We believe that there should be heavy industry; that there should be industrialisation, but it has to go side by side with the development of the agricultural base and the development of light industries to supply the needs of the people. This is what we say:

"The Swatantra Party therefore stands for a programme of all round rapid industrialsation with a view to develop national resources and provide employment. It believes in a balanced development of capital goods industries, organised consumer goods industries and rural industries that afford supplementary employment in the processing of the products of agriculture.

While not opposed to the development of heavy and basic industries commensurate with the availability of resources, the Swatantra Party rejects the false and-lopsided priority given to heavy industry to the neglect of cottage, organised and light industries producing consumer goods."

Yesterday, we had an example of this obsession with heavy industry. The Prime Minister went so far as to say:

"A number of textile mills in Ahmedabad or Bombay or Kanpur is not industrialisation. It is playing with it...Our idea of industrialisation is limited, cribbed, confined and cabinned by thinking of these ordinary textile mills and plants and calling them industrialisation. Industrialisation is a thing that produces the machines. It is a thing that produces steel."

If I may say so, this is an entirely cock-eyed idea of industrialisation. It seems that anything that meets the wants of the people is not industrialisation. Things such as tooth-brushes or shoes or clothes or those things that go to make up a house are not industrialisation because they have the contemptible purpose of serving the wants of the community. But to make something that you cannot eat, drink or wear—steel. machinery—which are something remote from the people—all these become the core of industrialisation. If I may say so, there must be an all-sided, balanced development and this kind of contempt for all industries except steel and heavy industry comes from the Soviet Union and Soviet planning where heavy industry has been glorified. And why? Not to serve the wants of the people, which are still not being served, but for the purpose of warmongering, for building up armaments and for intimidating the rest

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of the world. But that is not the pattern of planning this country of Gandhi is going to accept.

Let me give an example of where we draw the line. We think that the fourth steel plant included in the Third Plan is superfluous and premature. Here are the reasons for it: these are pragmatic reasons. We are not against building a fourth steel plant. The day will undoubtedly come when India will need a fourth or fifth or sixth steel plant. But is this the time for it? Is this the priority to be given? There are reasons why the fourth steel plant should not have figured in this Plan and why this money, which is now going to be sunk in that plant would be better used for a hundred other purposes, from agriculture upwards.

Our first reason is that steel has the poorest ratio of output and the number of men employed to capital investment. Let us take a million ton steel plant; it costs, I am told, around Rs. 180 crores. This Rs. 180 crores investment by the country will turn out finished steel worth only Rs. 45 crores a year. It employs only 8,000 men. Let us compare with this what would happen if you employ the same capital in engineering industries. In engineering industries, a Rs. 180 crores investment would produce Rs. 200 crores worth of products in a year as against Rs. 45 crores from a steel plant. It would employ a hundred thousand men compared to 8,000 men in a steel plant. I give the example nearest to steel, but if you get further away from it, as you get fertilisers, insecticides and finally to agriculture, you find that the same amount of investment would give multi-fold employment and multi-fold returns to the country. But, pushing all that aside, we come to the one thing where our resources can best be spared.

The second reason for saying that the fourth steel plant will prove to be premature and superfluous and would create problems for us is to compare ourselves with Japan. Japan in 1958-59 used 7.5 million tons of finished steel and yet, we are presuming at the end of our Third Plan, to produce more finished steel than Japan is able to use with a much more diversified and older and well-established base. This shows up the kind of planning—not ambitious planning, for "ambitious" is not the word but improvident planning into which we are going (*Interruption*).

Thirdly, it is said that we might export. The very talk of export shows that a large measure of miscalculation is beginning to be seen. Why export? And where will you export? Our high cost economy will give no room for export because the rest of the world is already self-sufficient and surplus in regard to steel.

For all these reasons we feel that a fourth steel plant which is provided for in this Plan is like one of those white elephants which the old emperors used to maintain at the cost of the community.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): May I tell the hon. Member that the steel produced in this country is the cheapest in the world and it is Rs. 130 per ton less than in other parts of the world?

Shri M. R. Masani: True, but I am pointing out that the export market does not exist in steel because the rest of the world is saturated with steel production as other countries are competing with us.

An Hon. Member: What about Thailand?

Shri M. R. Masani: This is no time for us to export when there are other things which we must produce for ourselves. I do say that while lip-sympathy is given to agriculture, this Plan, because of its obsession with heavy industry, is also anti-agricultural in bias.

Let us consider two basic things about this Plan. It seeks to draw two-thirds of the resources into the public sector. Of all the total resources in the country, two-thirds are sucked into the public sector. And where does the public sector invest? Three-fourths of the public sector investment is of a non-agricultural nature. So, you get this: that. on the one hand, 70 per cent. of our people are toiling on the land and are living on the land, but three-fourths of two-thirds of the total investment goes to non-agricultural pursuits. I think this shows the lack of balance in our planning.

Having criticised this lack of balance, let me say that there is an alternative. We have an alternative by which we believe that this Plan would prove to be pedestrian: that this Plan is not ambitious as the Prime Minister says we have criticised it for being. We think it is unambitious. It is wrong-minded and it is inappropriate to the needs of the country. We believe that if you try not to drag the savings of the people into the public sector, if you try not to divert them from the pursuit of agriculture and allied industries where you get higher returns on your investments as I have pointed out, our national income will go up much faster than what the Third Plan contemplates. We are confident that if our plans were followed, if the resources of the people were left in their hands to invest where the returns are higher, *viz.*, light industries and agriculture, our volume of savings in the Third Plan, which are estimated at Rs. 7,200 crores by the Plan, would be even Rs. 8,000 crores or more. So, it is not that we think the Plan is too big; we think it is wrong-minded and it does not advance the country as fast as it should.

What is the real issue? The real issue is the nature of planning and the nature of society. Sir, Shri Jaya Prakash Narain does not belong to our Party, but he is among those who think that the present pattern of planning is wrong-minded. Day before yesterday's *Indian Express*, of the 22nd instant, carried a speech of his in Hyderabad, where he says:

> "Our people have come to realise that they have no part in the scheme of things. The only part of the people played was once in five years when they elected their representatives. Their task was limited. The people had been feeling that the only change in the country after the advent of freedom was that instead of white complexion occupying the seat of power at Delhi now brown complexion occupies it. The people were not allowed to think."

This, coming from someone who is quite apart from our Party, shows that we are not the only people who think that this Statist pattern of planning, which has been lifted from the Soviet countries out of context in a political democracy, is not appropriate for the people of our country.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan complains that the Indian people vote once in five years. He is right. But there is another vote that they can cast and that is the ballot of the market place. Every day that any of us goes into the market place or our wives go to buy anything in the bazaars, they are casting an economic ballot. They are expressing a choice, as consumers, whether to buy or not to buy and if they buy, what to buy and at what price. This economic democracy supplements political democracy in all free societies. In the market, not once in five years but once, twice or ten times a day, the entire community influences the choice of what shall be produced and what shall not be produced. That, Sir, is our pattern.

As I understand it, the pattern of the Second and Third Plans is a command economy, a group of people sitting in Delhi, calling themselves the National Planning Commission, who arrogate to themselves the right to decide what

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shall be produced and what shall not be produced. That, Sir, is the Soviet pattern of economy being directed and commanded from above. I am not asking you to take my word for it. We have called it an extra-constitutional body. Let me quota a senior Member of this House, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain. He went to Poona and in the course of a series of academic lectures quoted in the *Times of India* of 11th May, 1960, he said:

> "...the leadership of the Prime Minister as its Chairman gave the Planning Commission a 'position of prestige which rivals the Cabinet'. Secondly, the system gave rise to dual responsibility at the top level with two highly-placed persons tackling the same subject, one as a Minister and the other as a member of the Planning Commission. There are occasions of rivalry and friction and cases are not unknown when the Planning Commission has encroached on an area which by all standards is reserved for the executive. This widening gulf between our policy making and departmental working has already given rise to various types of difficulties..."

Here is a former Minister complaining of this suffocation that comes through the super-allocation of power by the Planning Commission with the Prime Minister as its head.

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore he had to go.

Shri M. R. Masani: We do not know. May be when other Ministers resign, they will make similar confessions. But the question arises, why this attempt at reconciling Soviet communist economic planning with parliamentary democracy? There is a basic confusion lying at the root of this. You cannot make a communist economy, a command economy, co-exist with a parliamentary democracy. Sooner or later one or the other will have to go.

I was therefore delighted and gratified to hear the very wise remarks that fell from the lips of Acharya Kripalani from the Socialist benches yesterday. It was in refreshing contrast to the earlier speech made by my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, more loyal than the King. Acharya Kripalani said something outside which was a key to his statement here, with which at least I find myself in almost complete agreement.

Shri Asoka Mehta: (Muzaffarpur): Then why not join the PSP?

Shri M. R. Masani: Certainly if that is its policy, I would consider joining your group. Acharya Kripalani said something outside the House which is even wiser than what he said yesterday. Speaking at Sapru House last December, he asked the question why Socialist parties in the West were breaking up and why there was a Conservative revival and a Liberal revival in Europe? He gave an answer which shows that he is very much more in touch with what is happening abroad than my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, despite his more frequent visits abroad. Acharya Kripalani said:

> "There was a time when people accepted the socialist slogan that State ownership of production means would solve all their problems. But their experience was something entirely different. They now realised that a private employer did have a soul while the Government had only a machinery. People also now realised that all that was managed by the State was not well-managed and private owners definitely managed a factory better than the Government did. It was once feared that private ownership was a monopoly, but now they realised that State ownership was an absolute monopoly."

That is exactly why the rest of the world is turning away from the sterile Soviet method of planning.

It is interesting that the youth of the West is turning away from what some of us think is the latest fashion in economics. I will give the distribution of age groups in the House of Commons, our sister Assembly. Between the age group of 20 to 29—young people—where were 9 conservatives and 1 Socialist; between 30 and 39, 62 Conservatives and 18 Labour; between 40 and 49 140 Conservatives and 55 Labour; between 50 and 59, 118 Conservatives and 106 Labour; between 60 and 69—older people—35 Conservatives and 57 Socialists. In the age group 70 and over, there were 3 Conservatives and 20 Socialists. If our Prime Minister had been there, he would have been the twenty-first, because that is the age group of those who are thinking in the past.

Coming to the Plan itself, I shall only devote myself to two aspects—inaccuracy of the statistics, of the estimates, and the inflation that is bound to result from it. The investment outlay is Rs. 11,250 crores, and we all agree—the Plan agrees—that it has to come from domestic savings and foreign aid. But how?

According to them, an annual increase of 5 per cent in national income is estimated. But to some of us it seems a gross over-estimate. Under the wet blanket of Statism, past experience shows that this 5 per cent will not be reached. What is the record of the last ten years? During the last nine years ended 1957-58, the national income increased by 2·5 per cent (compound) and during the last three years that the second Plan has been in existence by 1·9 per cent (compound). We are told that from 1·9 per cent, we suddenly jump to 5 per cent. Why? What is the basis of this prognosis? Is it planning or is it astrology? Our resources are being diverted to low-return projects in the State sector. People are prevented from investing in agriculture and light industries where they can get higher returns. If that were permitted, I can understand that the national income would go up. On the other hand, you prevent the national income from going up by forcing the resources into the wrong pattern and then you make the fantastic estimate of a 5 per cent increase in national income. With all respect, I must say this is the most unlikely thing to happen.

On the basis of 5 per cent national income increase, you peg the increase in savings. The current rate of saving is placed at around 8 per cent. But when the water of inflation has been squeezed out of the 8 per cent., 7 per cent is more likely to be the current rate of savings. It is estimated that this will go up to 11 per cent. There again, I see no basis at all for guessing that, from 7 or 8 per cent, the rate of savings will go up to 11 per cent. Why should we make this assumption always in our favour and then find ourselves bankrupt half way through the Plan, as we did in the Second Plan? It is much more likely to be 8 per cent. From 7 per cent, raise it by 1 per cent. 8 per cent is likely to be the rate of saving.

If you take 3·5 per cent as the national income rise and the rise in savings as 8 per cent, you get a total of Rs. 5,900 crores as against the estimate of Rs. 7,200 in the Plan. If you deduct Rs. 5,900 crores out of Rs. 11,250 crores, the amount of foreign aid to supplement domestic resources would have to come to Rs. 5,350 crores and not Rs. 3,200 crores as the Plan envisages. Then again, we may have to add Rs. 700 crores, because Rs. 200 crores will be required for the buffer-stock of foodgrains and Rs. 500 crores for the repayment of past loans. Thus, there is a gap, between the Plan estimate and what I am putting forward of Rs. 2,850 crores. Just a slight over-estimate! This means that the foreign aid that we are counting on is not 31 per cent as we imagined, but 58 per cent almost Rs. 6,000 crores of foreign aid is what we will require during the next five years. The

[Shri M. R. Masani]

National Decmocratic Convention, which is friendly to us, with people like Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Adlai Stevenson and Mr. Chester Bowles, recommended a figure which they thought was generous but which is exactly half of what we are likely to need. This shows how our expectation differs from that of the rest of the world.

Now, when we plan in such a manner it is inevitable that there should be inflation. The Prime Minister has said ... "planning is an exercise of intelligence". But judging by these figures it seems difficult to credit the planners with any intelligence on this occasion. If they were intelligent, I for one would be forced to say that this is a fraud on the country and its people.

Inflation—this is my last point and I hope you will give me 5 or 7 minutes—is a thing that is often referred to, and the quantum of inflation is something that is often played down. Each Finance Minister in the past has shown that our inflation is much, less than that of America and some other countries. That is true. But it depends from what you start and also what capacity you have to bear the inflation. Now, may I request Government to see that, when they consider inflation, they do it, not for the last 5 or 10 years, but cumulatively from the beginning of the last war, because the human beings who are bearing this burden are the same set of people? It is no good saying "forget the past inflation before independence; let us start with independence". That is not good enough. If the Indian people had gone through eight years of inflation before you took to planning, then you have to take that into consideration in making your plan.

Now, what, Sir, is the position? Speaking in this House on May 1957 I had said that the rupee then equalled 23·3 nP of the 1939 rupee. Since then, there is a further drop of 11·7 per cent in the value of the rupee according to the Plan document itself. This means that today's rupee is worth 20·6 nP in 1939 rupee terms. In other words, the value of the purchasing power of the rupee today in our pocket is one-fifth of what it bought in 1939. The Finance Minister or anyone who replies on behalf of the Government may say: "Look at our percentage since 1951 as against America's". But I would ask him to be kind enough to remember that the people on whom you are inflicting this inflation are people who have borne it ten years before you came to power.

The Prime Minister said that in a developing economy there is bound to be inflation, that it is a good thing. That brave man is not frightened of Communism; he is not frightened of inflation. But I may say that inflation means misery to the people, inflation means starvation for the people; inflation means that the people are being cheated of their money.

What is inflation? Inflation is too much money chasing too few goods and services. If that is an accident, you cannot help it, you have to control it.

But when you create inflation by your own Plans, then you are actually stealing from the pockets of the people, you are not going to them and levying an extra tax because you think they might rebel, they might resist, but you take away their money when they are not looking. You give them the feeling that the rupee is still in their pockets, but what they find is four annas instead. This, I think, is not anything that a socialist Government can possibly contemplate, because inflation is more anti-socialist than any other policy. An honest rupee, a stable currency, already can be the bed-rock of advance; when that is lacking, everything goes.

My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, quoted from a book. If I had the time today and if you had not rung the bell I would have quoted from a book which I now commend to him. I am here referring to Graham Hutton's '*Inflation and Society*', where you find Mr. Hutton has amazingly enough anticipated our dilemma, our problem. He has pointed out that there are only two ways for a Government and a country, placed as we are—either we go forward with inflation and then try to impose controls that take us to Communism, or we withdraw from inflation and restore a stable currency and let the savings of the people accumulate because they have confidence in the currency. There is no third way. Now the Prime Minister's remedy was the first. The Prime Minister said that we must hold the price-line by imposing controls. God help this country, Sir, if this is how the price-line is to be kept. Why not hold the price-line by not creating inflation, by eliminating deficit financing, by investing in industries and agriculture which will give a higher returns, by letting the people have their own way of investment? If you do that, you will get the savings of the people voluntarily and then there will be no inflation. Now, with the right hand you create inflation and with the left hand you say there must be controls.

Let me give an example of what happens under controls. I am told that today, under the guise of keeping down prices and helping the consumer, the Punjab Government, the Congress Government in the Punjab, buys wheat at Rs. 14 a maund and sell sit at Rs. 17 per maund in the Punjab itself and pockets Rs. 3 per maund. For what? They say; "For overheads." This is parasitic State Capitalism of the worst kind. The same thing is done in Madhya Pradesh. The Punjab Government, which has a monopoly under the system of controls today, buy sugar at Rs. 38 in Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere and sell it at Rs. 43, making a profit of Rs. 5, profiteering without giving any service to the consumer in the Punjab or to the producer in Uttar Pradesh or Bihar. When we talk of parasites and profiteering, let us realise where the worse profiteering will be, because police power and economic power will be in the same hands. If I had more time I would have gone further, but I bow to your decision. Let me just conclude.

Sir, we believe that if you want to advance in the future you must make today's prosperity the foundation of tomorrow's growth. Today's adversity, today's misery, today's starvation can never be the foundation on which a nation can grow, develop and flower. You must give the present generation a fair deal. It is no good asking the present generation to starve for generations yet unborn. Our whole system of planning is based on the Soviet pattern which is to deny the present generation for some generations yet unborn. So, the planners are asking the people of India to sacrifice now for the future. The Indian people are not going to show that much of patience. They want to see the fruits of their labours for themselves and their children when they are still alive. Therefore, we want a different kind of plan, a plan that will give back to the people what is the peoples'. This Plan, as I understand, it will take away not less than 25 per cent. or one-fourth of the income of everyone of us during the next five years. That is a sacrifice which we are not entitled to ask the people to make.

Therefore, on this occasion we shall press our substitute motion. In the past we have been told that Parliament unanimously passing the Second Five Year Plan. But this Parliament is not going to accept unanimously the Third Five Year Plan. However few we may be, we shall record our dissent because, when the time comes, when this Plan fails and when the people call us to account, we shall be able to come forward and show who were the people who warned the Government, though their warning was not listened to.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, हाउस में बहुत तकरीरें हुई हैं, बड़ी जबरदस्त तकरीरें हुई हैं, लेकिन ताहम में यह कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं करता कि जो बेसिक आब्जेक्टिव्ज हमारे सामने रक्खे गये हैं, जो बेसिक बातें हमारे सामने रक्खी गई हैं, उन में आम तौर पर बहुत थोड़ा फर्क है। थोड़ा सा अप्रोच में फर्क हो सकता है, थोड़ा सा नतीजा देखने में फर्क हो सकता है, लेकिन जहां तक प्लैन के आब्जेक्टिव्ज का सवाल है, उन में किसी को फर्क नजर नहीं आता। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारे सामने दो तीन बातें उसूल की रक्खीं और बतलाया कि हम यह यह चाहते हैं, वही उसूल हम देखते हैं कि हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में भी हैं। इस प्लैन के अन्दर भी वही उसूल हैं। जब इन तीनों के अन्दर हमें रिकंसिलिएशन मालूम होता है और यह दिखलाई देता है कि इन तीनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है तो मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं है कि जहां तक सोशलिज्म का सवाल है, वहां तक किसी में कोई फर्क नहीं है। बाकी तरीके इम्पलिमेंटेशन में क्या फर्क होगा, इम्पलिमेंटेशन इन्फ्लेशन किस तरह से मुल्क में हो रहा है उस के बारे में मैंने अपने दोस्त श्री मसानी की स्पीच को सुना। उन के बारे में मैं कोई राय यहां देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं, क्योंकि मैंने उस पर ज्यादा गौर नहीं किया है। लेकिन मैं एक मोटी सी बात जानता हूं कि जहां तक हमारे पंडित नेहरू के सोशलिज्म का सवाल है वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हर एक आदमी को खाना मिले, कपड़ा मिले, मकान मिले, हेल्थ के वास्ते सैनिटेशन मिले। मैं तो सोशलिज्म के माने यही समझता हूं।

आचार्य कृपालानी : प्राइमरी एजुकेशन।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हां, प्राइमरी एजुकेशन, मैं उसे भूल गया था। हमारे देश का जो कांस्टिट्यूशन है उसके डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलस को उठा कर देखिये, उनके अन्दर भी यही चीजें दर्ज हैं। इन के सिवा वहां पर कोई चीज दर्ज नहीं है। आप किसी भी दफा को निकाल कर देखिये, दफा ४१, ४२, ४३ सभों में यही चीजें दर्ज हैं। अगर प्लैन इस गरज से बनी है, पहली दोनों प्लैन अगर इसी गरज से बनी थीं, तो मुझे कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं कि उन के आब्जेक्टिव्ज ठीक है। उन के डिटेल में इस बात में कि काम कैसे होना चाहिये, फर्क हो सकता है, लेकिन उन के आब्जेक्टिव्ज में कोई फर्क नहीं है। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इस प्लैन के आब्जेक्टिव्ज का सवाल है, उन को हमारे सामने हर एक शख्स सपोर्ट करता है। उन के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन का जहां तक सवाल है, उस में फर्क जरूर होगा और रहेगा और उसी फर्क के बारे में यहां पर तकरीरें हो रही हैं।

श्री मसानी साहब का यह कहना कि एक बाहर की आथारिटी ने, प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने इसे बना कर रख दिया और किसी को यहां पर उस पर नुक्ताचीनी करने का अख्त्यार नहीं है, इस का जवाब तो खुद उन की स्पीच है। वह खुद इस बात की सुबूत है . . . . . .

श्री मी० रु० मसानी : मैंने यह नहीं कहा था। मैंने कहा था कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के हक के खिलाफ है। यह पालिसी बना देते हैं, ऐडवाइस नहीं देते हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन का यह रोल फिल वाकया हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में दर्ज नहीं है। प्लैनिंग कमिशन की अपनी कांस्टिट्यूशनल पोजीशन नहीं है जिस से वह काम करता है, यह उस में

कांस्टिट्यूशन में दर्ज नहीं है और यह पहली दफा नहीं है जब मैं यह कह रहा हूं। पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि यह सूरत है। लेकिन ताहम जो चीज वहां से आती है वह कैबिनेट में आती है और जो चीज कैबिनेट चाहती है वह वहां पर जाती है और उसके बाद इस हाउस के अन्दर आती है। उस में हर एक शख्स को अख्त्यार है अपनी राय जाहिर करने का। कितने ही कांग्रेस मेम्बर रोज प्लैनिंग कमिशन के ऊपर नुक्ता चीनी करते हैं। आज मसानी साहब की नुक्ता चीनी मैंने सुनी। यह कहना कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन कैबिनेट के ऊपर एक बाडी है, यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर प्लैनिंग कमिशन को ज्यादा अख्त्यार है, यह कहना भी दुरुस्त नहीं है। फर्स्ट प्लैन, सेकेन्ड प्लैन और आज यह थर्ड प्लैन पार्लियामेंट के सामने आई। इस लिये कि सब लोग उसे क्रिटिसाइज कर सकें।

आचार्य कृपालानी : मिनिस्टर खुद कहता है कि यह मुसीबत हमारे ऊपर पड़ी है तो हम क्या करें?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर आप मिनिस्टर साहब का कहना मानते हैं तो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का कहना मान लीजिये क्योंकि वह सब से बड़े हैं। मिनिस्टर भी वैसा ही एक मेम्बर है यहां का जैसे मैं एक अदना मेम्बर हूं और उसे भी अपनी राय जाहिर करने का उसी तरह अख्त्यार है जिस तरह से मुझे अपनी राय जाहिर करने का अख्त्यार है। मैंने खुद उस मिनिस्टर साहिब से इस हाउस में कहा था कि आप जो कहते हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो कहते हैं उस पालिसी को आप फालो करते हैं, ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर होते हुए आप अपनी पालिसी को फालो नहीं कर सकते, तो आप मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं। सुपर मिनिस्टर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। मिनिस्टर आप हैं नहीं, इसलिये कैबिनेट अग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरलेस बाडी है। इसी तरह से मैंने प्लैनिंग कमिशन के बारे में कहा था कि वह हमें मिनिस्टरलेस बाडी नहीं बना सकता। यहां एक मिनिस्टर ने बयान दिया, मैं उस की बात को सही समझूं, अपनी राय छोड़ दूं, यह हमारे मसानी साहब के खिलाफ होगा कि सब लोग यहां पर अपनी राय जाहिर कर सकें। इस वास्ते हमारे सामने जो सवाल है वह यह है कि क्या हम मानने के लिये तैयार हैं कि हमारी पिछली दो प्लैन कामयाब हुई? जो प्लैन खत्म हुई उन में अगर हम इस उसूल से देखें, जो कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा और जो हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में दर्ज हैं, कि वह कहां तक कामयाब हुई तो मुझे जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं है यह कहने में कि जब तक हमारे देश में इतनी अनएम्प्लायमेंट है जितनी कि आज है, जब किसी देश के अन्दर इतनी जमीन होते हुए सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी इन फूड न हो, तो इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि दोनों प्लैन फेल हुई क्योंकि अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सोल्युशन इस प्लैन में नहीं है। इस अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सोल्युशन जरा मुश्किल चीज है कांस्टिट्यूशन के आइडियल को देखते हुए कि हम किसी शख्स को अनएम्प्लायड न रहने दें, हम हर एक को अच्छी कंडिशन्स आफ सर्विस और ऐडिक्वेट मीन्स आफ लाइवलीहुड मुहैया करें। यह आइडियल सोशलिज्म का है जो कि हमारी सरकार के सामने है, लेकिन क्या यह आइडियल कभी पूरा हुआ है? अगर इन्टेन्शन्स के मुताबिक आइडियल्स पूरे हों तो जैसा शैक्सपिअर ने लिखा था हर एक आदमी का घर झोपड़ी न हो कर महल हो जाय। यह चीजें हैं जिन के पीछे हम चल रहे हैं। खुद हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में यह लिखा हुआ है, हम ने उस में पास कर दिया कि दस बरस के अन्दर हम फ्री और कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन १४ साल तक के हर एक लड़के लड़की को देंगे। हम ने कह दिया कि हम हर एक को ऐडिक्वेट मीन्स आफ लाइवलीहुड देंगे। लेकिन

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

वह आइडियल्स थे। उन की तरफ हमें सरकना था, चलना था, और उन की तरफ हम चल रहे हैं, अगर इस लिहाज से हम अपनी दोनों पहली प्लैन्स को देखें कि हम आइडियल्स के पीछे चल रहे हैं या नहीं तो पहली प्लैन भी कामयाब और दूसरी प्लैन भी कामयाब। लेकिन दोनों नाकामयाब, अगर आप देखें कि वह आइडियल पूरा हुआ या नहीं। हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि यह तीसरी प्लैन हमें उस आइडियल की तरफ ले जाती है या नहीं, जो कांस्टिट्यूशन में रक्खा गया था और जो सोशलिज्म का आइडियल है, और जो हमारे बुजुर्ग बैठे हुए हैं उन का जो व्यू है कि यह होना चाहिये। हमें देखना है कि इस नुक्ते निगाह से वह प्लैन हमें कहां ले जाती है।

वैसे साफ है कि जो मुल्क अपने फूड के वास्ते अमरीका में जा कर एकदम से ७० मिलियन टन फूड के वास्ते बात करे उस से जाहिर है कि मैं अपनी प्लैन में नाकामयाब हुआ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। कल मैंने कृपालानी साहब की तकरीर सुनी कि कितना भाउटिंग नम्बर अनएम्प्लायड का हर एक प्लैन के साथ रहा। उस से साफ जाहिर है कि हम इस प्राब्लेम को साल्व नहीं कर सके। सवाल यह है कि हम उसे साल्व कैसे करें। इस के सोल्युशन के लिये जो प्लैनिंग कमिशन और सरकार बताती है, जो हमारे अगुआ बतलाते हैं, वह क्या है? वह यह कहते हैं कि एक काम तो यह करो कि आइन्दा के वास्ते मुल्क में सेल्फ सफिशिएन्सी इन फूड करो, दूसरी चीज यह है कि इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन करो। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन से मुझे पता नहीं क्या होगा। आम तजुर्बा यह है कि जहां इन्डस्ट्रीज बनीं, उन पर रुपया बेशुमार खर्च हुआ पर बहुत थोड़ा एम्प्लायमेंट उन के अन्दर हुआ। लेकिन इसके सिवा इलाज क्या है? एम यह है इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का कि उस से इस देश के अन्दर काम बढ़ेगा, हर एक के लिये काम होगा। इस के पीछे यह आइडिया है। अगर यह आइडिया गलत है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन बिल्कुल गलत चीज है। आप इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के पीछे न जाइये। किसी चीज के अन्दर न जाइये, बस परमात्मा से दुआ कीजिये कि हमें कोई ऐसी अक्ल दे कि इस चीज का इलाज सोचें। लेकिन अगर यही इलाज है और पंडित नेहरू का यह कहना, कि बसिक इंडस्ट्रीज जरूरी चीज है, हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में तो मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन अगर बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज के बिना कामयाबी नहीं होगी, सही है तो बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये जितना रुपया खर्च किया जाय उतना थोड़ा है क्योंकि इसके बेसिस पर सब चीज होगी। मैं मानता हूं कि ऐनिमल हस्बैन्ड्री ऐग्रिकल्चर की बुनियाद है उसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि जो आप की बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की बुनियाद हैं। अगर आप के यहां इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन होगा तो बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज की बुनियाद पर होगा। आप देखिये कि जापान में क्या हुआ? उस ने दूसरे मुल्क से एक बार एक मशीन मंगाई लेकिन दूसरी बार वह मशीन उस ने दूसरे मुल्क से नहीं मंगवाई। हमारे देश के अन्दर एक नहीं सैकड़ों मशीनें दूसरे मुल्कों से एक ही तरह की अब तक आती रही हैं। सारी शुगर मिल्स को आप देखिये, कितनी शुगर मिल्स की मशीनें हमारे यहां आई हैं, कितना रुपया हम ने उन पर खर्च किया। अगर हमारे यहां बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज होगी तो यहां मशीन इंडस्ट्री फर्स्ट क्लास चीज है जिस की तरफ हमें तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। मैं देखता हूं कि इस प्लान के अन्दर इसका लिहाज रखा गया है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्लान भी पहले दो प्लानों का प्रोजेक्शन है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई ताम्मुल नहीं कि जहां तक इसके आब्जेक्टिव हैं वह ठीक हैं यह निहायत काबलियत की

बात की गई, और मैं उन लोगों को दाद देता हूं जिन्होंने हमारे सामने यह प्लैन रखी है। लेकिन जैसा कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया है, अगर सिर्फ प्लानिंग से काम हो जाए तो फिर और किसी चीज की जरूरत नहीं। जो ज्यादा जरूरी चीजें हैं उनको हम इस देश में नहीं देखते हैं। हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में आर्टिकिल १४ रखा है, आर्टिकिल ३५५ रखा है और आर्टिकिल ३५६ रखा है। इसका मतलब यह था कि हमारे देश की हुकूमत इन उसूलों के मुताबिक काम करेगी। दफा १४ में कहा गया है कि हर आदमी को इक्वालिटी बिफोर ला होगी। और हर आदमी को ही नहीं ग्रुप आफ परसन्स को भी ला में ईक्वालिटी होगी। इसलिये म कहता हूं कि जब तक सब के साथ इन्साफ नहीं होगा तब तक इस देश के अन्दर लोगों को गवर्नमेंट में विश्वास नहीं होगा।

आज पंजाब का जिक्र किया जाता है और आसाम और बंगाल का जिक्र किया जाता है, । क्या हो रहा है पंजाब के अन्दर ये चीजें क्यों आती हैं। ये इसलिये हो रहा है कि देश के अन्दर कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक हुकूमत नहीं होती। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा देश के अन्दर पीस नहीं होगी। आसाम वाले यही तो कहते थे कि हमारे साथ इन्साफ नहीं हुआ, हमको नौकरियां नहीं मिलतीं। हमको इन्साफ नहीं मिलता। इसी तरह से जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूं यानी हरियाना, वहां बराबर लोगों के साथ जुल्म हो रहा है और उनको किसी चीज में उनका पूरा हिस्सा नहीं मिलता। में बराबर इस चीज की तारीफ गवर्नमेंट की तवज्जह दिलाता आ रहा हूं लेकिन अभी तक इसको दुरुस्त नहीं किया गया। यह गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि हर इलाके के साथ, हर ग्रुप के साथ इन्साफ होना चाहिये। आज सब के साथ इन्साफ नहीं हो रहा है। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है सारे देश के अन्दर कुहराम मचा हुआ है। गवर्नमेंट ने कई गलतियां की हैं। अगर कोई ग्रुप जबरदस्त होता है तो उसके हक में फैसला कर दिया जाता है। उसी का नतीजा है कि आज देश के अन्दर फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। प्लान तभी कामयाब होगा जब देश के अन्दर पीस होगी और लोगों को यकीन होगा कि उनके साथ इन्साफ किया जाएगा। आज लोगों में यह यकीन फेड होता जा रहा है। लोग समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट सही फैसला नहीं करती है। और पंजाब में जो आज खराबी हो रही है इसकी यही वजह है।

इसी तरह से मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि प्लान की कामयाबी के लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि देश के अन्दर सालिडेरिटी हो और वह तभी हो सकती है जब कि देश का हर आदमी यह समझे कि मैं भी इस देश का सिटीजन हूं और मेरे साथ पूरा इन्साफ होगा। तो एक चीज तो प्लान की कामयाबी के लिय यह जरूरी कि देश के अन्दर सालिडेरिटी हो।

दूसरी चीज जो कि प्लान के लिये निहायत जरूरी है वह है लोगों का कोआपरेशन। यह कोआपरेशन इसलिये नहीं मिलेगा कि गवर्नमेंट कोआपरेशन करने के लिये कहती है। बल्कि वह कोअपरेशन आपको तब मिलेगा जब हर आदमी यह समझेगा कि ऐसा करने में उसका अपना भी फायदा है। जब किसान को यह मालूम होगा कि पैदावार बढ़ाने से उसको भी फायदा होगा तभी वह पैदावार बढाएगा वरना वह नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा जो आप निकालना चाहते हैं।

अब आप मुलाहिजा फरमाएं कि जहां तक फूड सेल्फ सफीशेंसी का ताल्लुक है उस पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है। इसके लिये लैंड रिफार्म की जरूरत माहसूस की गई है और इसके लिये एलोकेशन्स किये गये हैं। में इन दो चीजों पर भी कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आपने सीलिंग वगैरह का ला पास कर दिया है और उस पर कुछ कुछ अमल भी हो रहा है। लेकिन आप ला तो कुछ पास करते हैं, उसूल कुछ रखते हैं, पर उसका नतीजा कुछ और होता है। एक उसूल आपने रखा कि देश के अन्दर इंटरमीजियरी नहीं होने चाहिये। देश के अन्दर कोई टिनेंट नहीं रहेगा बल्कि हर एक काश्त करने वाला जमीन का मालिक रहेगा और उसका गवर्नमेंट से सीधा सम्बन्ध रहेगा। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पंजाब के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है। सन् १९५३ में पंजाव में एक कानून पास किया गया था कि सन् १९५३ की जमीन देखी जाएगी कि उस वक्त किस के पास कितनी जमीन थी और जो ज्यादा जमीन होगी उसको सरप्लस करार दिया जाएगा, इसमें यह तो नहीं लिखा है कि वह जमीन गवर्नमेंट के कब्जे में आ जाएगी। अब आप देखें कि वहां तजवीज क्या है। वहां पांच पांच एकड़ जमीन पर मजारे बिठाये जा रहे हैं, वह बटाई पर मालिक की जमीन पर काश्त करेंगे और मालिक रेवेन्यू देगा और इस तरह से इंटरमीजियरी बना रहेगा। उसूल तो यह था कि जो जमीन को जोते वही उनका मालिक रहे ताकि वह पदावार बढ़ाने में अपना दिल लगा सके लेकिन उस उसूल को छोड़ कर पांच पांच एकड़ के टिनेंट बनाये जा रहे हैं और बीच में मालिक को रखा है जो कि इंटरमीजिएरी रहेगा और जमीन जोतने वालों को सबार-डिनेट टेन्योर दिया जाएगा। यह गलत चीज है। लेकिन अगर आप ऐसा करना ही चाहते हैं तो कम से कम उनको दस एकड़ जमीन तो दें जो कि इकानमिक होलडिंग हो। अगर किसी जमीन में ५ एकड़ में उतनी पदावार होती हो जितनी कि दस एकड़ में हो सकती है, तो आप पांच एकड़ दें, लेकिन इतनी जमीन तो दें कि उसका पेट भर सके। यह आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। और मालिक व मज़दूर के झगड़े को दाइमी बना रहे हैं।

सीलिंग में क्या गजब हुआ है वह मैं दुहराना नहीं चाहता। वह मैं दिल्ली लैंड सीलिंग बिल पर अर्ज कर चुका हूं। औरतों व बच्चों की जमीन आप बगैर कम्पेन्सेशन के ले लेंगे। माईनर की जमीन उसके बाप को दी जाएगी। हिन्दू ला के उसूलों को आप खरबाद कर रहे हैं जहां तक पारटीशन का सवाल है आप एक आदमी के बर्थ राइट को छीन रहे हैं। तो इस तरह से आप इन बेसिक उसूलों के खिलाफ जा रहे हैं और प्लनिंग कमीशन की व प्राईम मिनिस्टर की राये के खिलाफ जा रहे हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के लैंड रिफार्म से फायदा नहीं हो सकता।

अब मैं एक दूसरी चीज की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमने इस प्लान में एग्रीकल्चर के लिये ६०० करोड़ रुपया रखा है। मेरी नाकिस राय में यह बहुत थोड़ा है। इसको ज्यादा करना चाहिये। लेकिन जो मैं आज खास मजमून आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं वह ऐनीमल हसबेंडरी है। उसके लिये ५० करोड़ रुपया का एलोकेशन किया गया है।

जनाबवाला अगर कोई जिन्दा चीज इस गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में सबसे ज्यादा मजलूम है तो वह गाय है। इस मुल्क में २० करोड़ जानवर हैं जिनमें से १५ करोड़ गाएं हैं और पांच करोड़ भैंसें हैं। उनके वास्ते सरकार ने क्या किया है। मैं इस सिलसिले में दो चार बातें आपकी इजाजत से अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं।

जिस वक्त सरकार पावर में आई उस वक्त एक कमेटी बिठाई गई। उस वक्त आनरेबिल डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद मिनिस्टर थे। एक कमेटी बिठाई गई और उसने

अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। उसके बाद और कई मिनिस्टर आए लेकिन किसी ने इस तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी। शायद उनको यह डर था कि गाय का नाम लेने से कहीं कम्युनल बात न बन जाए। इसलिये किसी ने आज तक गाय की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी। और उस क्रिमिनल निगलेक्ट का हम आज खमियाजा भुगत रहे हैं।

मैं आपके सामने इस गवर्नमेंट के एक्सपर्ट्स की राय रखना चाहता हूं। वह कहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर अगर गाय के लिये ठीक खाने का इंतज़ाम हो तो उसका दूध ५० परसेंट बढ़ सकता है और बैल की ट्रेक्शन की ताकत ६० परसेंट बढ़ सकती है। यह केस गवर्नमेंट का है, अगर कोई इसको चलेंज करे तो मैं उसके सामने वह चीज रख सकता हूं। लेकिन क्या किया गया गाय के लिये और अब क्या करने जा रहे हैं। इन दस सालों के अन्दर पहला प्लान आया, दूसरा प्लान आया अब तीसरे प्लान में भी इस बारे में पूरे तौर पर काम करने की तजवीज नहीं है कि गाय के लिए फीड और फाडर का इन्तिज़ाम किया जाए। पहले प्लान के बारे जो कहा गया है उसे मुलाहिजा फरमाएं, वह सुफहा १२८ पर इस तरह दिया हुआ है:

"The adequate supply of nutritional requirements of cattle both for improved milk production and draught, is an essential item in the key village programme, but so far much progress has not been made in this direction. Nor has much progress been made in the organisation of proper facilities for the profitable marketing of improved livestock and livestock products on co-operative lines."

यह सन् १९५७ की रिपोर्ट में है।

सन् १९५३ में इस हाउस में एक रिपोर्ट आई थी। उसमें कहा गया था कि बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है मिनिस्ट्री ने। मैंने उस रिपोर्ट पर एक अमेंडमेंट हाउस में रखा था कि काम बहुत अनसेटिसफैक्टरी हुआ है जहां तक ऐनीमल हसबेंडरी का ताल्लुक है। और वह तरमीम हाउस में मंज़ूर हुई और उसको उस रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया। लेकिन आज तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया। दूसरी प्लान की अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है जो कुछ काम हुआ है। सुफहा १६८ पर इस तरह से लिखा है:

15.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

"The difficulty of providing balanced and adequate feeding for livestock under existing conditions has been always recognised, but few practical steps could be initiated during the first two plans. During the third plan it is proposed to set up 30 demonstration farms, nearly 1,200 vilage demonstration units and 5 research centres for animal nutrition.

It has been felt for a considerable period that in each area there should be programmes for introducing suitable grazing practices and for improving pastures. A survey of grass lands has been completed......"

आज तक तो वह सरवे भी कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है, कुजा यह कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ किया जाता। इन दोनों प्लान्ज के दौरान, १९४७ से ले कर आज तक, इस गवर्नमेंट ने कैटल के फ़ीड और फ़ाडर के लिये एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया। इस के मुताल्लिक आज ५० करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी जाती है, हालांकि मिनिस्ट्री ने १२० करोड़ रुपये मांगे थे, जिस को पहले ८० करोड़ रुपये किया गया और अब घटा कर ५० करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। ये ५० करोड़ रुपये बिल्कुल नाकाफ़ी हैं। सिर्फ एक करोड़ रुपया कैटल के फ़ीड और फ़ाडर के लिये रखा गया है। २० करोड़ जानवर हैं, जिन के मामले ये हैं कि सारी प्लान

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

में ५ साल में एक जानवर के फ़ीड और फ़ाडर के लिये ५ नए पैसे और इस तरह एक नया पैसा फ़ी साल खर्च किया जायगा।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : (गुड़गांव) : शेम, शेम !

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : उधर स्लाटर-हाउस के लिये एक करोड़ रुपया है। पोलट्री जिसके लिये ५ करोड़ रखा गया है पिंगरो, शीप और गोट्स सब इस एनिमल हसबैंड्री में शामिल हैं। वह तो बराबर सा हो गया। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्राब्लम को हल करने का यह तरीका नहीं है। मुझे यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सब लोग मानते हैं कि जब तक देश में अच्छे बैल नहीं होंगे, दूध देने वाली अच्छी गाय नहीं हों, तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। इस बात को मानते सब हैं लेकिन जब करने का मामला आता है, तो चाहे प्राविन्स हो, चाहे सेन्टर, सब से पहले एनिमल हसबैंड्री के एलोकेशन पर एक्स पड़ता है।

मेरे हाथ में गोसंवर्धन कौंसिल की १९५९ की रिपोर्ट है। मैंने इस हाउस में पढ़ कर सुनाया था कि गवर्नमेंट यह मानती है कि १९५६-५७ में हमारे पास गायों के लिए सिर्फ़ ३० परसेंट कनसेंट्रेट है और ७८ परसेंट चारा है, बाकी हमारे पास नहीं है। इसलिये हमारी गाय भूखी मरती हैं। अगर इस देश में यह सूरत है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार क्यों ऐसी चीजें, जो इन के लिए कनसेंट्रेट हैं, बाहर भेजती है। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि करोड़ रुपये का ऐसा सामान, जो देश में गायों के काम में आ सकता है, सरकार बाहर भेजती है। मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इस साल मुझे इस बात को अर्ज करने का मौका नहीं मिला, इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक १९५१ से १९५६ तक ५,१८,००,००० मन हर साल दूध कम हो गया है। मैंने अपने ज़माने में अपने इलाके में मामूली गाय को पंद्रह बीस सेर दूध देते देखा और एक बैल की जोड़ी को कोई तीस चालीस मन वजन ढोते देखा। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि ७ से १० सेर से ज्यादा गाय दूध नहीं देती और वही बैलों की जोड़ी १५ मन से ज्यादा वजन नहीं ढोती। यह कोई मेरे कहने की बात नहीं है। पिछली दफ़ा मैं ने हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का क्वाटेशन दिया था, जिन्होंने ऐसी हालत पर फ़िक्र ज़ाहिर किया था।

10 hrs.

गवर्नमेंट चाहे हजार स्कीम्ज बनाए--ग्रो मोर फूडकैम्पेयन के सिलसिले में उसने इतना रुपया लगा दिया--लेकिन उस को कामयाबी नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि वह गाय के मुताल्लिक ऐसे प्रोग्राम न बनाये जिसमें उस के फ़ीड और फाडर का इन्तजाम हो। गवर्नमेंट के कहने के मुताबिक जो दूध यहां पैदा होना चाहिये था और नहीं हुआ, उस के हिसाब से आज तक देश का ज्यादा नहीं तो आठ अरब रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। हम कब तक इस नुकसान को सहते चले जायेंगे? आज हमारा जमींदार पहले से ज्यादा कमजोर है यह बात सच है। आज जमींदार की उतनी जान नहीं है। वह अछूत, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के वे लोग, जिन के बारे में लोग रोज जिक्र करते हैं, हमारे इलाके में--मुझे बाकी हिन्दुस्तान का पता नहीं है--हमेशा छाछ पी कर तगड़े रहते थे। आज उन को उसी मात्रा में छाछ नहीं मिलती है। मैं कहता हूं कि जहां तक लोगों का सवाल है, उन को वह चीज नहीं मिलती है, जो कि उन को मिलनी चाहिये। जो उन की तन्दुरुस्ती और ताकत की जामिन है।

जहां तक खेती का सवाल है, इस देश में ३२० मिलियन हैक्टेयर पर खेती होती है और सिर्फ २१ हजार ट्रैक्टर है। यहां पर २१ हजार ट्रैक्टर क्या कर सकते हैं? विलायत में ६ हैक्टेयर पर एक ट्रैक्टर है और यहां ७३०० हैक्टेयर पर एक ट्रैक्टर है। इस देश में खेती होना नामुमकिन है, एग्रीकल्चरल सैल्फ-सफ़िशेन्सी होना नामुमकिन है, अगर गवर्नमेंट का यही हाल रहा। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात आज ही नहीं कही जा रही है, हर साल, हर मौके पर जब कभी हमें मौका मिला, हम ने गवर्नमेंट की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाई। गवर्नमेंट से कहा गया कि आप इस एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत एक एनिमल हसबैंड्री कायम करो। क्या जवाब मिला? कहा गया कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। और चीज़ों के लिये तो पैसा है, लेकिन एक मिनिस्टर की तनख्वाह के लिये पैसा नहीं है। लेकिन अब ज़रा सी तब्दीली हुई है। अब थोड़ी सी किरण दिखाई देने लगी है। अब हमें कुछ मिलता नज़र आ रहा है। श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन ने अपने इस्तीफा देने से पहले एनाउंस किया और मुझे कहा कि तुम्हारी जो डिमांड है, उस को हम मान रहे हैं। मैंने इस हाउस में इस बारे में एक रेज़ोल्यूशन रखा था। उस रेज़ोल्युशन के मुताल्लिक उन्होंने कहा कि हम उसको मानेंगे सिवाय स्टेट्यूटरी बनाने के। श्री पाटिल ने बजट के मौके पर इस हाउस में एनाउंस किया कि हम एनिमल हसबैंड्री को नई शक्ल देंगे और गोसंवर्द्धन कौंसिल को, जो अब तक कोई काम नहीं करती थी सिवाय गोपाष्टमी मनाने के, हम ज्यादा पावर देंगे और उस को प्योरली नान-आफ़िशियल बाडी बना देंगे। यह शुक्र का मुकाम है और मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को दाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने हमारी अर्ज को कुबूल किया, इस सैन्स में कि मैंने अर्ज की थी कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब फूड और एनिमल हसबैंड्री का चार्ज लें, वह अर्ज तो कुबूल नहीं हुई, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात को एग्री किया और हम को गोसंवर्द्धन कौंसिल के लिये एक ऐसा आदमी दिया है, जिस की देश में इज्जत है और जिस पर हम को पूरा एतमाद है, जो पूरा डैमोक्रेटिक है और जो देश को जरूर आगे ले जायगा। वह हैं श्री ढेवर साहब, जो, अब गोसंवर्द्धन कौंसिल के प्रेजिडेंट बनाए गए हैं। गोसंवर्धन कौंसिल की शक्ल के बारे में अभी डिसाइड नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अपने इकरार के मुताबिक श्री पाटिल साहब, जो खुद गोभक्त हैं, मेहरबानी कर के इस को ऐसी शक्ल दें कि सारे देश में एनिमल हसबैंड्री का सरे का सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चेंज हो जाये। और ब्यूरोक्रेटिक न रहे बल्कि पापूलर हो जाये। अगर यह चेंज नहीं हुआ, तो हम इस देश में एग्रीकल्चरल सैल्फ़-सफ़िशेन्सी हरगिज़ हरगिज हासिल नहीं कर सकेंगे। अगर गवर्नमेंट उस को अटेन करना चाहती है, तो उस को जो मुनासिब शक्ल देनी है, वह दी जाये।

१३ वरस तक गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ खर्च नहीं किया। मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है, वर्ना मैं आप को इस बारे में पढ़ कर सुनाऊं। पहले प्लान में १६० गोसदन खुलने थे, जिस में से २५ खुले। दूसरे प्लान में १६० के ६० रह गये और अब नई प्लान में छः गोसदन खोलने की तजवीज़ है। पिछले प्लान में ३५० गोशालाओं को मदद दी गई थी और इस नई प्लान में सिर्फ १०० गोशालाओं का जिक्र किया गया है। यह कोशिश कर रही है सरकार गोसंवर्द्धन को बढ़ाने के लिए। एनिमिल हसबैंड्री के रिकार्ड में दर्ज है कि यहां पर पेडिग्री बुल्ज नहीं हैं। जहां पेडिग्री बुल्ज २५० होने चाहिये थे वहां पर एक है जब तक अच्छे बुल्ज नहीं होंगे, यह नामुमकिन है कि कैटिल ब्रीडिंग का काम अच्छी तरह से हो सके : मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टीकल

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

४७ और ४८ की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस में यह दर्ज है कि यह चीज बड़ी इम्पार्टेन्स की है और इस के मुताल्लिक काम होना चाहिये। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने इस की परवाह नहीं की। हम ने डिमांड की थी गौसंवर्द्धन कौंसिल की मीटिंग में और अब वह डिमांड रिपीट की जायेगी कि जब तक कम से कम १०० करोड़ रुपये गवर्नमेंट केटल डेवेलपमेंट के लिये नहीं देगी तब तक इस देश की ठीक तरक्की नहीं होगी। आखिर जानवरों की ब्रीड को बढ़ाना कोई मजाक नहीं है। सिर्फ एक ही चीज नहीं होती। इस में कुछ देर लगेगी। आज यह कहा जाता है कि इस देश में बड़े यूजलेस केटिल हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे कहां से आये। १५–१६ बरस से ज्यादा तो किसी कैटल की उम्र नहीं होती। तो क्या यह सारे के सारे इंडिपेंडेंस के बाद पैदा नहीं हुए हैं और इस सरकार के एजिस में पैदा नहीं हुए हैं। अगर गवर्नमेंट ने सही मानों में एनिमल हसबैंड्री का काम करना है और एग्रीकल्चरल सेल्फ सफिशेन्सी एटेन करनी है, तो इस की एक ही तरकीब है और वह यह है कि आईन्दा बुरे केटल पैदा न हों। इस का प्रोग्राम है कंस्ट्रेशन आफ बुल्ज, लेकिन किसी ने इस का पूरा इम्पलीमेंटेशन नहीं किया। इस सिलसिले में दस बरस से जो काम जारी है, उस को किसी ने जा कर नहीं देखा। अगर गवर्नमेंट एक कमेटी बिठा कर देखे, तो मालूम होगा कि "की विलेज स्कीम" और दूसरे कामों से बहुत कम फायदा हुआ है। जितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है, वह सारे का सारा जाया किया है गवर्नमेंट ने। जितनी कार्यवाही हुई है, वह देश के साथ गद्दारी की गई है। सच पूछें, जो गोधन की बरबादी के लिये देश कभी नहीं बखशेगा इस एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट को।

लोगों से कहा जाता है कि जो को आपरेशन करो। जब मैं अपने इलाके में जाता हूं, तो वहां के लोग पूछते हैं कि आप लोग पालियामेंट में बैठते हैं, यह बनस्पति घी अब तक क्यों चलता है, क्या आप पंडित नेहरू साहब को नहीं बता सकते। मैं उन को कहता हूं कि हम ने तो बहुत कहा है, लेकिन वह नहीं मानते। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में कोआपरेशन फैलाना है, तो गौ-संवर्द्धन के जरिये गवर्नमेंट को-आपरेटिव फार्मिंग भी कर सकती है और सब से ज्यादा मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग कर सकती है, जो इस चीज का इलाज है। आज अरजन्टाइना, ईजिप्ट में और बहुत से मुल्कों में मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग हो रही है। हमारे एक्सपर्ट कहते हैं कि मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग करो, लेकिन कहां से करेंगे? एनिमल हसबैंड्री की तरक्की के बगैर वह नहीं हो सकती है। जब तक गवर्नमेंट एनिमल हसबैंड्री को १०० करोड़ रुपये से कम देगी, तब तक देश के साथ इन्साफ नही होगा और साथ ही उस को को-आपरेशन भी नहीं मिलेगा। सीधे तरकीब है को-आपरेशन की। लोग फील करेंगे कि हमारे फायदे के हमारे गाय बलों के लिये भी इन्तजाम होने लगा है। मेरी गुजारिशहै कि हर एक नुक्ता निकाह से देखें, तो यह बिल्कुल जरूरी है कि इस की एलोकेशन १०० करोड़ रुपये से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं जानता हूं कि जितना वक्त मुझे लेना चाहिये था उस से अधिक मैं ने ले लिया है, इसलिये मैं और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि और भी बातें आप की खिदमत में पेश करता लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है, इस वास्ते उन को मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूं।

श्री ना० ने० पटेल (वालसार—रक्षित–अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : क्या माननीय सदस्य बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्होंने कितनी गायें रखी हुई हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का उत्तर देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : इस को आप छोड़ दीजिये कि मैं ने कितनी गायें रखी हैं। लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सारी उम्र मैं ने गायें रक्खी हैं, यह आप को मालूम होना चाहिये।

ससद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : एक मर्तबा एक टीन गाय के घी का माननीय सदस्य ने मुझ को भेजा था। आई केन बेयर टेस्टेमनी टू दिस।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर संसद्-कार्य मंत्री मुझे माफ करें तो मैं एक परसनल रेफ़ेंस कर दूं। वह बिल्कुल बनस्पति नहीं खाते हैं बल्कि बनस्पति के सख्त खिलाफ हैं लेकिन जब वोट देने का वक्त आया तो उन्होंने बनस्पति के हक में वोट डाल दिया। क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर हैं।

Shri Ranga: Since when has Shri Satya Narayan Sinha turned out to be a cattle breeder?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let me explain. Perhaps the hon. Member did not follow me. The hon. Member asked him whether he has got cows. I said I could bear testimony to the fact because he supplied one tin of ghee to me. I think it was from his own cows.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I think our planners deserve congratulation for preparing the draft outline of our Third Plan. Planning as it is, is a difficult proposition, and more so when it has to be done in a democratic set-up with limited means and undeveloped resources. This is not all. Our planners had peculiar difficulties to face, that is they had to reconcile certain seemingly inconsistent proposition. For instance, on the one hand they were asking people to save more and invest more, and on the other hand they had to raise the standard of living which can be done only by increased consumption. Similarly, they have to impose commodity taxes in order to raise resources for the Plan, and at the same time, they have to provide for holding the price-line. Thirdly, they have to plan in a big way for modern and efficient industries, and at the same time, they have to plan for expansion, more or less, of self-sufficient village economy. And last but not the least, they have to increase the revenue more and more by taxation, and at the same time provide more and more incentives for investment in diffeferent sectors.

These problems in a way, confronted us during the First and Second Plans also, but because the size of those Plans was comparatively small, and also because our economy was not so sensitive at that time, these problems did not become so acute as they naturally become at this time.

If one has to judge the size of the present Plan in the light of the experience of the previous two Plans, one cannot say that this Plan is, either ambitious or unrealistic., I would not say anything more except this, that even during the debate on the first and second plans, the critics did say that those plans were very ambitious and that the country would not be able to raise or provide the resources necessary for those Plans. In this connection it would be sufficient if I were to point out here that the investment envisaged during the Second Plan in the private sector alone was Rs. 2,400 crores. From the Draft Outline of the Third Plan, we find that the total investment in the private sector alone during the Second Plan period would be about Rs. 3,300 crores; that means Rs. 900 crores more than the target, which means in terms of percentage, about 37½ per cent more. This shows the capacity of the country to raise the resources and invest them. Let me not be misunderstood if I say that the investment in the private sector increased because most of this investment increased in the agricultural and irrigation sectors. There was increase in the industrial

[Shri Morarka]

sector also, but it was comparatively less.

So far as the Third Plan is concerned, I would like to speak on three main topics, namely, the price-line, the targets and the resources.

Much has been said in this House about the price-line. Many hon. Members have criticised the Planning Commission for having said so little about such an important point, and some others have even forecast that the entire Plan would be in danger, unless the price-line is firmly held. On theoretical grounds, it is difficult to disagree with these hon. Members, but I would beg to you to let me place before the House some facts about the rise in the price level in this country.

During this period of ten years, that is, during the First and Second Plan periods, the total amount that we have injected in our economy is about Rs. 10,000 crores, including Rs. 1,600 to 1,700 crores of deficit financing. The rise in the price level is 17 points in the wholesale index, and about 23 points, so far as the consumer price index is concerned I do not know why Shri M. R. Masani does not give importance to this argument that our price rise is not in any way more than the price rise in any other country of the world. He wanted us to take 1939 as the base year and not 1949-50 or 1950-51 as the base year. I cannot understand this argument of Shri M. R. Masani, because our Plans started from the year 1951-52, and if these Plans have created any inflation, and that inflation has increased the price level, I think the base year should be the year of starting of the First Five Year Plan and not any earlier year. If Shri M. R. Masani wants 1939 as the base year, I ask why we should not have even 1860 or 1865 when the price level was still lower. So far as the comparison is concerned, we should compare the price level in India with the price level in any other country over the same period of time. It is not as if we compare the level in India with base year 1951-52 with the price level in other countries during the period 1939-40.

The price increase is also attributable to the taxes that we have imposed on the commodities. Would you be surprised to know that during these two Plan periods, the tax on the commodities by way of excise duties alone has been increased by about Rs. 300 crores per year? If the commodities have to pay an increased taxation of Rs. 300 crores, how can you prevent a rise in the prices of these commodities? I would like to know. And it is not only this; in the Third Plan also, we have provided for Rs. 1,650 crores by way of additional taxation, and most of it, according to the planners, is again going to come from the indirect taxes on the commodities. If that is so, how are we going to prevent the rise in prices, and how are we going to hold the price-line? Prices have increased. But have they increased because of the inflationary pressure or because of some commodity taxation, or because of the low production, or because of the increased demand due to increase in the population? These are the factors which you cannot overlook. I beg to submit that the contribution made by so-called inflationary pressures so far has been very little as compared to the actual demand which has been created by other physical factors.

The production of textiles, for example, which is one of the necessities of human life has not only not increased during this period, but actually, during some of the years, it has gone down.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is 400 million yards.

Shri Morarka: It is a pity that while we are paying so much attention to planning, especially to planning of big industries, basic industries and so on, we have not simultaneously taken

action to increase the production of consumer goods. To that extent, the price rise even in the Third Plan period would be inevitable.

There is, however, one point that would hold the price-line, according to my understanding, and that is the recent PL-480 agreement with America. Under his agreement, we would get 17 million tons of foodgrains. This stock would be available with us always to meet the demands either generated by increased population or because of supply being affected by bad crops etc. Even then, the question is whether the other consumer goods such as textiles etc. and the needs in respect of housing etc. would be fully met by our own production.

So far as the effects of deficit financing is concerned, I think they have not been severe and there is sufficient room to increase the allocation in respect of deficit financing in the Third Plan. To the extent of Rs. 608 crores which we would get under the PL-480 agreement, the money in circulation could be withdrawn, and that would not allow an inflationary pressure to be created. So, I do hope that when Government fix the final targets of resources, they would bear in mind that there is a built-in safety against the inflationary pressure, namely the Rs. 608 crores which we would get from America.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the targets. When we formulate our Plan, we fix certain targets, and for these targets, we make certain allocations and then think that with this amount we are going to achieve so much of the physical targets. It is true that during the Plan period, that amount is spent, but those targets are actually not realised. The non-realisation of the targets makes not only the production of those particular items costly, but it has a chain reaction which affects our progress and development in other sectors as well.

Now I will give you a **few examples** which will show that the targets in the Second Five Year Plan have not been achieved and our achievements have fallen much short of our expectations, although for those items we would have spent the full amount and more. Take, for example, foodgrains. In 1955-56, our production was 65.8 million tons. Our target for 1960-61 is 80.5 million tons. Last year, our achievement was 73 million tons. So far so good. But in the previous year our production fell down to 62 million tons. That is, as compared to 1955-56, our production in 1957-58 was less. After spending more than Rs. 560 crores on agriculture during the First Plan, our production of foodgrains was actually less.

Then again take cotton. Our target of cotton production for the Second Plan was 6.5 million bales. During the First Plan period, we produced 4 million bales. The Commerce and Industry Minister said the other day in this House that in 1959, our production was 3.7 million bales. That means in 1959, our production of cotton was less than that in 1955-56 when our Second Plan began.

My point is this. Do we still depend on the vagaries and uncertainties of the monsoon or by having spent Rs. 915 crores during these two Plan periods on agriculture, have we insulated our agricultural production and agricultural economy from the uncertainties of the weather? I cannot help coming to the conclusion that still our agricultural production is largely left to the mercies of nature.

Take, again, the question of power. In the beginning of the Second Plan, we produced 3.4 million kw. Our target was 6.9 Million kw. Our achievement is going to be only 5.3 million kw.

As regards iron ore, our production was 4.3 million tons. Our target was 12.5 million tons. Dur achievement is only 6.2 million tons.

Many hon. Members have spoken in this House about the production of

[Shri Morarka]

coal. Our target was 60 million tons by the end of the Second Plan. Now the Planning Commission themselves say in their Report that it is not likely to be more than 53 million tons. That means our achievement during the Second Five Year Plan would be less by a substantial figure. It would be only about 60 to 70 per cent of our total target, though we have spent the money allocated for the original target.

Then take the question of steel which you were pleased to put to the hon. Minister. When the Second Plan began, our production was 1.3 million tons. Our target by the end of the Second Plan was 4.7 million tons of steel. Now the Planning Commission say that they are likely to achieve only 2.6 million tons. You asked of the Minister what their target was and how much they were going to achieve. But no specific answer was given. The target was 4.7 million tons. We are going to achieve—we have not achieved so far—even 2.6 million tons. This has upset substantially many of our calculations.

Here I would quote what the Planning Commission have said in the Draft Outline under the heading 'Experience and lessons of the Second Plan'. They say that the steel plants have cost us more and at the same time the targets have not been fulfilled, and hence the economy has been deprived of the benefits therefrom. This is what they say on page 205 of the Draft Outline:

> "A large part of the excess expenditure is in respect of iron and steel expansion programmes which, partly owing to a rise in prices, have cost considerably more than originally estimated".

Lower down on the same page, it is stated:

> "In the case of iron and steel, the shortfall has deprived the economy of benefits reckoned upon for the start of the Third Plan. The shortfall is not so much due to delays in installation—except in the case of coal washeries which have fallen considerably behind the plan schedules—as in securing smooth and continuous operation of new capacity".

The assets have been created and the amount has been spent, but the difficulty is in securing smooth and proper working. We have spent almost Rs. 700 crores on the steel plants and for want of smooth and proper working, we do not reach our target. Resources are difficult to raise in this country. Foreign exchange resources are still more difficult to obtain. But even after spending all that, what do we get? For want of smooth running, we do not achieve our target.

Mr. Speaker: Is it smoothness in the machine or smoothness in the working or want of raw materials?

Shri Morarka: They call it smoothness in working. There is lack of raw material, iron ore there is insufficient supply of coal. There were defects in blast furnaces Nos. 1 and 2. When blast furnace No. 3 was ready, it could not be started for another 6 months for want of materials. There was difficulty about water supply, the quality of the limestone was not of the proper standard, there was bottleneck in transport and so many other things.

Here is the opinion of our ex-Auditor-General who has contributed an article to a publication. While talking about government enterprises, he has this to say....

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): This article has been distributed by the Forum of Free Enterprise.

Shri Morarka: For the information of my hon. friend, Shri Ansar Harvani, who is quite anxious to interrupt I may say that it is reproduced from a book called *Industrial India—Annual* 1960 published by Messrs. Macroff and Co (Pt.) Limited, United

India Building, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1. This is what he has said:

> "A comprehensive assessment of the waste that has been taking place of our limited resources as a result of faulty planning and execution would, I fear, present a staggering picture".

This is the opinion of the ex-Auditor General of India who surely knew much more about these things than many of us here.

My request is that when Government plan these things and expect revenue and return from them, they should take action to see that they stick to the targets and that wastage is avoided. In the Third Plan, they are trying to get Rs. 400 crores from these government enterprises.

An hon. Member: Rs. 440 crores.

Shri Morarka: Unless they are careful, unless they are vigilant, unless they ensure efficiency in these productive units, I am afraid the expectations in this respect can easily be belied.

Before I leave this question of targets, I would draw the attention of the Planning Minister, who is fortunately present in the House at this moment, to a publication which has recently come. It is about the progress report for the year 1958-59. On pages 12 and 13 of this Progress Report, the targets and achievements of the Second Plan are mentioned. My main objection is to the method of this presentation. I will give one or two illustrations. In the last column, the figures of achievement of the Second Five Year Plan are given in terms of percentages, and most of these are 91, 92, 90 and 79, as if 90 per cent of the targets of the Second Plan have already been achieved.

Now, kindly take the example of cotton bales—raw cotton.

Before any Plan began, before even the First Plan began our production was 2.9 million bales. Then, in the year 1955-56, that is the end of the First Plan, our production came to 4 million bales. Now, in the three years of the Second Plan, the production rose from 4 million to 4.7 million bales though our target was 6·5 million bales. That means that our total achievement during the Second Plan was only to the extent of .7 million additional bales. But the figure in the Progress Report shows as if 72.3 per cent of the target has been achieved. When they indicate our achievement they take into consideration what was being produced before the Plan started; they take into consideration also what was achieved in the First Five Year Plan period and they just gloss over the figures of what really happened in the Second Five Year Plan. (*Interruptions*). If these figures are recast in a realistic manner as to give the real achievement, out of the actual targets for the Second Plan, in many cases, it would come to 25 to 30 per cent or 35 per cent only.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): My hon. friend is wrong. The Planning Commission is comparing the target of two years: not the target for 5 years. The targets of two years are compared and then the achievement is given as 69 per cent. So, the figure is not wrong.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Member is anxious to interrupt me without studying or knowing what he is talking about. If you kindly take this book in your hands......

Mr. Speaker: Let us know whether it is two years or three years.

Shri Morarka: The production of cotton bales is not for one year or for two years. In the year 1956-57, it was 4.7 million; in 1957-58, it was 4.7 million and in 1958-59 also it was 4.7 million. Every year it is only 4·7 million.

Mr. Speaker: It is only 4·7 million bales.

Shri Morarka: Before the First Plan began it was 2.9 million. We reached the figure of 4 million before the Second Plan began. Our target for the Second Plan was 6.5 million. So, the target was 2.5 million above what it was in 1955-56. Out of that we have achieved now, 7 million. I say that if you achieve only .7 million out of 2.5 million it cannot be 72 per cent. I hope Shri Mool Chand Jain would now try to understand it.

Shri M. C. Jain: You are again wrong. You have not followed me.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no cross-talks.

Shri M. C. Jain: If the Speaker allows me, I will explain to you.

Shri Morarka: I do not know what he can explain.

Mr. Speaker: Whichever hon. Member has not had an opportunity of speaking will pass on the information he has to the hon. Minister for his reply.

Shri Morarka: Take another example of iron ore. Our production before the Plan started was 3 million tons. Our target for the Second Plan was 12·5 million tons; and our achievement is 6.2 million tons.

Mr. Speaker: Are not separate figures given regarding the targets for the Second Plan and achievements of the Second Plan in terms of percentage?

Shri Morarka: No such figures have been given. The figures for the targets of the Second Five Year Plan exclusively are not given nor the achievement separately: therefore, this confusion. If the figures are given in that way, as you rightly pointed out, most of this confusion would have been avoided. My humble request is that in future while supplying progress reports, the amount spent, the actual target achieved etc. may be stated.

I would now pass on quickly to my third point; and that is about resources. I frankly feel that Government's budget for the Plan period of Rs. 850 crores by way of public borrowing is on the lower side. In the Second Plan period you could borrow Rs. 800 crores. For the Third Plan which is almost 60 per cent bigger than the Second Plan, I think, the provision for public borrowing should have been more.

There is an additional taxation of Rs. 1,650 crores. It means at least Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 crores every year. As I said earlier, I think, this figure is a little too high. The Planning Commission says the scope for increasing direct taxes is very limited. And, if you do impose these taxes, apparently, they will have to come from the excise duties and so on and so forth. Therefore, I feel that this additional taxation of Rs. 1,650 crores is rather on the high side.

There is the question of foreign exchange. I would like to know what we have done all these 10 years for earning foreign exchange. Foreign aid is all right and loan from foreign countries is all right. But what have we done to increase our capacity to earn foreign exchange? You would be surprise to know that our total exports over this 10 year period has slightly fallen. In the year 1950-51 our total exports were Rs. 648.8 crores; and in the year 1959-60, they have come down to Rs. 623.3 crores. Our exports, particularly to the dollar area, over this period, have fallen from Rs. 168 crores to Rs. 117 crores; and to the sterling area, they have come down from Rs. 351 crores to Rs. 294 crores.

Mr. Speaker: All the years together or each year?

Shri Morarka: I have taken 1950-51 as the base year. I am comparing the

figures of the latest year which are available with those of that year. Over this period we find that the total exports have fallen. The export of spices, oil seeds, cotton and jute fabric, all these have fallen, particularly spices. The exports of tea and some hides and skins and leather goods have increased a little bit.

Even in the Third Plan period the surprising thing is that we do not anticipate any substantial increase in our exports. From Rs. 650 crores, which is the level of our exports, we are expecting to increase them to Rs. 690 crores. With all the industrial potential and other developments, the figures for export have not improved. It seems our export department is not functioning properly. I think 10 years' period is a long enough period for any nation to put its economy in order and to develop sufficient resources or items for exporting and earning foreign exchange.

My only criticism is that while our foreign exchange needs would be met one way or the other, we have done very little to earn foreign exchange throughout this period. I do hope enough attention would be paid to this aspect and special items would be developed and we would very soon start exporting basic materials like steel etc. In this country we have raw materials and other resources available for steel making. I am sorry I cannot agree with my hon. friend Shri Masani who questioned this fourth steel plant being put up. I am sure that when all the three steel plants go into production and the fourth also comes into being, not only our imports of steel would be completely cut down but, with the lower cost of production, we would be able to very soon, start exporting steel. That would be one of the main sources of earning foreign exchange. I hope that without any further delay more attention would be paid to the functioning of the steel plants and that without any further delay the work on the fourth steel plant would also be started.

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Speaker, I would like to take only one aspect of planning and that is approach to the Plan. So far, we have heard about details. And I would like to take only one which I feel is most important. If I may quote the words of the Prime Minister who said the other day that the Third Five Year Plan grows from "the Second Five Year Plan which comes after the First, it is the projection of that." So, it necessarily indicates that we should see first what are the results of the Second Five Year Plan before we can discuss about the Third Five Year Plan. In this case it would be easiest to choose a State and see how the Second Five Year Plan has worked there. For this purpose I would choose the U.P. State, not because I come from there, but because I feel that for certain reasons it would be an ideal State to take as an example: firstly because it consists of one-sixth of the population of India, secondly it is predominantly an agriculturist State which naturally implies that there is the problem of unemployed and under-employed, thirdly it has all the industrial potentialities and lastly, but which is most important, that this State consists of multi-types of regions, the Himalayan regions, the Bundelkhand region and the Doab. Therefore, I feel Sir, that this would be an ideal State to take as an example.

The most important aim of the first two Five Year Plans has been to enhance the national income and this would be the indicator as to how far we have succeeded in the Second Five Year Plan. Therefore, I will first take up this issue. We find, Sir, that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan the national income would go up by 25 per cent and *per capita* income by 18 per cent; the effect of this in U.P. has been different. The total income in U.P. was 18.4 per cent of the net national income output in 1950-51, but the percentage declined to less than 16 per cent by 1958-59.

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

The *per capita* income therefore declined in U.P., thus making the gap between different States bigger in U.P. than in comparison to other States.

This shows that there has been something wrong in the approach to the Second Five Year Plan and my reaction is that U.P. being predominantly agriculturist and with not enough industrialisation, it naturally follows that with that big population there would be unemployed and under-employed and therefore the *per capita* income would go down. Specially, I think it would be conceded, that agriculture is not a thing by which a substantial increase in *per capita* income can take place. The solution, therefore, is the industrialisation and here, Sir, I find that U.P. has been behind and that may also be a reason for a lower *per capita* income.

The Union Government, it is learnt, would have invested a total amount of Rs. 900 crores on additional projects in the public sector during the first two plan periods. The share of U.P. in this has been negligible. It has only two units, the Railway Component Factory at Varanasi and the Antibiotic plant near Rishikesh. Out of these one is still in the paper stage and therefore this may also be a reason why there is something wrong in the basis of the plan.

I would not like to take other items of the Plan, because it will take too long a time, but if I might only say that many other activities of the Plan may not directly enhance the income, but indirectly do so. For example, communications: communication indirectly will, because it opens up the country, and also gives work to the labour and also gives some people the chance of plying lorries, etc. So, indirectly it does help to increase the income of the State. Here Sir, also we find that although in the First Five Year Plan substantial additions to roads was done in the State the initial deficit has been so large that despite new additions in 1956, U.P. had an overall shortage of 5,149 miles from the modest standard laid down in the Nagpur plan. Even originally the Nagpur Plan had comparatively given less attention to the demands of this biggest State of India. The results have been, therefore, discouraging even here.

Another factor which can also be an indicator is education. I will not go into higher education; I would only like to touch upon basic education, because if basic education is imparted more, it helps more to get higher education. Here also we find that we have been far behind. I would only like to quote the instances of certain States which I think are more developed States, and some States which may be called not so developed as compared to U.P. In the more developed States like Bombay, West Bengal with all its industries, you will find that the percentage of school-going children in the age group of 6 to 11 is 80 per cent, and 11 to 14 20.6 per cent; West Bengal 6 to 11 80.3 per cent and 11 to 14 age-groups 12.1 per cent. The other two State which I have chosen are Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. In Madhya Pradesh in the age group of 6 to 11 it is 14.3 per cent and 11 to 14 10.6 per cent. In Punjab in the age group of 6 to 11 it is 57.9 per cent and in the age group of 11 to 14 it is 25.1 per cent. In comparison with this in U.P. it is only 32.6 per cent in the age group of 6 to 11 and 13.7 per cent in the age group of 11 to 14. Compared with this the all-India average is 51.2 per cent in the age group of 6 to 11 and while U.P.'s is 32:6 and 19.2 per cent in the age group of 11 to 14 of all India as against U.P.'s 13.7. All these I feel are the indicators that our planning does require to be looked into. Especially because the Third Plan also aims to secure a rise in the national

income of over 5 per cent per annum and the pattern that they have chosen is the same as for the First and the Second Five Year Plans, the pattern is, what we may call the matching grants.

If this is so, that is 5 per cent increase, and if some State is backward, it naturally implies that that State would continue to be backward, though it may have increased its income by 5 per cent, but it would continue to be backward in comparison to other States. Therefore, the stage of its take-off as one says would never be at par with the rest of the States. The aim of planning as far as I understand is that the stage of take-off for all States or all districts or all people should come at some stage or other at an equal level. That is a thing which I feel the Third Five Year Plan or the first and the second, do not seem to have touched. In U.P. as I said before, it has become more important because of the multi-types of areas. In that also the districts would face the same difficulty. There is bound to be, as we may call back-ward pockets especially in hill regions; where there have been border districts bifurcating the hill districts. The remaining hill districts will always continue to be the backward pockets. With this as the formula that we have only to increase the national income by 5 per cent.

It was for this reason that I had as early as the 13th September, 1957, brought to the notice of this House and the Planning Commission and on the 19th November 1957 through the hon. the Prime Minister that there should be a regional planning and day before yesterday I was very glad to hear that the hon. the Prime Minister was thinking on these lines, because he said in his speech: "We want to spread out this advance, as far as possible, regional and otherwise." Yet, Sir, I find that the Third Five Year Plan is mostly devoid of this regional consideration.

I therefore again bring to the notice of this House that this imbalanced regional planning at the State level by the Centre and within the State by the State Governments should be removed. And I am encouraged to bring this proposal up again because day before yesterday the Prime Minister said: "I may mention that although a great deal of thought has been given to it by the Planning Commission and the Commission has consulted all manner of folk,"

> "certainly in India, and hon. Members in Parliament here too, but advisers, experts and others in this country and from outside, although all this has been done, we do not approach this question or this report with any sense of finality or with any desire to appear rigid in our approach to this problem."

With this as the view of the Prime Minister, I would again suggest that we should review the Third Five Year Plan and see if regional considerations could be introduced, and I hope the House will also agree with that.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I have just to say a few points and I am not going to speak very long. We should first of all decide what is the object of the Third Plan. I believe we shall all agree that we want to see that every man in the country is satisfied and that every man gets bread and butter and house and clothing. That should be the object of the Plan. The second important point is this. When we are discussing the Five Year Plan, I think we should continue in the Parliament for this period of these five years so that there will not be election during this time because we get confused when we have election and we run hither and thither. If some party wants to convert the people outside, why not convert the people here? I think we can convert the people here to line of thinking.

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

Another important point is that we as Members here come from different districts. I think those districts should be given to us for management and we should be over the Magistrates in our respective districts. We shall see to it whether they work properly or not because these Magistrates are old type of people with old ways and they do not have new things and if we are able to control our districts, I think we shall be able to manage things better. Some people are complaining that the northerners are not looking after the South and so on. We should be very careful. If there is any such complaint we must attend to it and try to see that it is removed. Otherwise what is the use of our talking here? No one in the south or north or east or west should have any complaint. When people say the Prime Minister has said this or that, the Prime Minister, I believe, is a gentleman and, I think, we are also gentlemen. I think the difference is only this: On account of certain education, certain training and certain circumstances, some thoughts enter into our minds and just like that, some thoughts enter into the mind of the Prime Minister. When he says some thing, it is only those thoughts which entered into his mind and they come out. Why should there be so much vehemence in saying that this must be so and so? Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava became very angry when he spoke about the animals. Why should he speak of animals? He can speak that every man must get milk. Surely it should be in the Plan that every man should get milk.

In this connection, I must say one thing. There is too much of thinking from above. I say that the villagers, the men in the street should be given such ideas that they should begin to plan. If we alone continue to plan for them, they will remain sheep; we want that they be men. So, I think that instead of complaining of cows and buffaloes and horses, it will be better that we bring Swaraj to the villagers to manage their own affairs. They will look to it that the buffaloes and cows are well kept. I am told that our venerable Mahatma Gandhi also said that Swaraj should come to the villager and that saint Vinobha Bhave also says it and I am also saying the same thing for years and years. I am a little tiny person perhaps and so my voice or views are not printed by these newspapers. Of course, what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says or his views when he lays the foundation-stone—all that comes in the papers. Perhaps, if a sneeze comes to him, it is also reported but we poor people do not get the same attention by the newspapers.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: How is all this connected with planning?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It is planning of newspapers. I am not going to speak long. I shall just say one thing. During the Question Hour we get up like students and you also get angry like a teacher sometimes. I think it will be very nice if we are all given our division numbers and whoever wants to speak shows up his division number. You do not speak to anybody or name anybody; you only say number so and so and then the man called stands up. Otherwise we will remain sitting. That is about a little planning in the House.

The hon. Pandit Nehru says very good things sometimes. He speak about the socialist pattern, about co-operatives etc. But he does not listen to me. I say that I give you a very good plan to bring about co-operative system and socialist pattern without your fighting your colleagues in the Parliament. What is that Plan? I say that in all schools there should be garden, fields, factory and a dairy farm. If some schools are in very congested areas, they can only have a factory. We should see to it that the students produce their daily necessities. The students can study for three hours and for five hours they must work in the school, factory or garden or dairy farm to produce the daily necessities. Then, even for the teachers there will be no worry.

17 hrs.

They would not have to think that now they are getting Rs. 100, they must get Rs. 125, now they are getting Rs. 200 they must have Rs. 225. They will not have to worry like that. They will get all their necessities out of the school factory, out of the school fields and out of the school gardens. After the students complete their education let them be made the common proprietors of the school property. This will then become a commune. This will be something more than your socialist pattern of society, something more than your co-operative society. Now there are many villages. We take out children from those villages and send them to schools where they get everything. Now, the old people in the villages will get very old and they will not breed any more children. These schools will then become the future villages, the future colonies, the future communes. In that way we shall have socialist pattern, and here we shall have religion, ethics and morality at the same time

This is the great difference between my plan and the plan of Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia says that classes are at war. I said in Moscow itelf that classes are not at war but evil and goodness are at war. This was found by the great prophet of the Parsis—Zoraster. Zoraster said that there is Yezd, there is Ahraman, there is goodness and there is evil, there is darkness and there is light. It is quite correct. Classes are not at war. Goodness and evil are at war.

So I say, Sir, you follow my plan and have this family system, as I call it. They will become joint families and there will be respect for elders, love for children and a healthy and strong working for the Community. There we will have religion, we will have ethics and we will have morality.

In the end, Sir, I want to say only one thing. In your planning you have well-designed things, big industries and all that. Great progress has been made. You have planned for great dams and canals. Our hon. Prime Minister's name is Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and so he is very much thinking of nehrs or canals. I say it is very good. But there is one thing. We make progress and Pakistan also makes very big progress. We make progress and China also makes very big progress. If we come to a war then they will destroy Delhi, we will destroy Lahore, they will bomb Calcutta and we will bomb Shanghai. What is the fun? I saw the progress of France and also the progress of Germany. They fought and they destroyed each other. I saw the progress of China and I saw the progress of Japan. They also fought and they destroyed each other. So please keep in mind in your planning always that there should be one world government, world army and world court of justice. When they are there we shall make progress and then we shall remain secure with our progress.

Shri Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not be taking much of your time in discussing the general expectation of the Plan because I have already spoken on that while discussing the President's Address indicating what would be the target of our Plan.

I shall first refer to the region I come from. What we have planned to cover in the Third Five Year Plan is mostly in the agricultural sector because, rightly, agriculture has been given the greatest priority in the Third Plan. By the import of foodgrains each year we fritter away much of the foreign exchange that we need for the development of other aspects of the growth of our country.

In this connection, Sir, I would particularly say that the region I come from is often ravaged by floods. Recently a flood of an unprecedented magnitude has occurred which will no doubt retard our Plan to a considerable extent as far as agricultural development in that area is concerned. That is why I would like that while considering the growth of the different regions of our great Union we should not merely go by matching grants to

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which the hon. Maharaja of Tehri Garhwal who spoke just before me referred. He rightly pointed out that if we are to encourage the growth of India as a whole we will have to do away with the matching grants and develop the regions which are still backward inspite of the two Plans that we have gone through. We should go to the rescue of those backward States so that they are able to develop themselves to the advantage of our Union.

In this context, Sir, I would mention that a broad review of one decade of planning, at the threshold of the Third Plan, unfortunately indicates that we have not got a complete picture of our objectives and what we have fully achieved during this period. A conspicuous failure of the two earlier plans, for instance, has been in eliminating regional inequalities. According to the estimates of regional incomes worked out by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion the *per capita* income in Orissa in 1960-61 is only Rs. 201·24 against the all-India average of Rs. 264·86. The percentage figures of improvement in the economy of backward areas, that are often quoted, do not give the true picture. For, as every student of statistics knows, on a small base even a small improvement gives a larger percentage figure. Thus the actual increase in the annual average income of an Oriya during the First Plan was less than Rs. 9 (from Rs. 160:14 to Rs. 168:91) against the all India increase of about Rs. 19. The location of steel plants in the State and work on Hirakud Dam did in the Second Plan alter the trend towards increasing regional inequalities. But how far was it due to natural advantages in the State and natural resources in the State available for these projects, and how far to a conscious policy of levelling up the disparities, it is difficult to say.

The present backwardness of the State would not have persisted if its resources and potentialities had been consciously exploited. From another survey of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion one finds that only 4 per cent of the respondents from Orissa consider themselves better off since 1957. The mining potential of Orissa is widely known. Between 1958 and 1959, alone, the coal production in the State rose from 53:56 lakh tons to 60·95 lakh tons, while that of iron ore rose from 21:24 lakh tons to 25:46 lakh tons. There is no dearth of demand in the country for the former while the latter has assured orders from abroad, notably Japan. Similar is the case with manganese ore which is our country's very important foreign exchange earner. But Orissa is handicapped in full utilisation of natural opportunities for lack of appropriate transport facilities, particularly, those of the railway. There are neither enough roads nor railways, and the roads in that area are not planned as in other advanced countries. Especially for the transport of heavy ore, a railway communication is essential. Moreover, for the export trade, the State has mostly to depend upon Calcutta Port which is already overburdened. Therefore, a major port at Paradip is very necessary if we are to ease the pressure at Calcutta Port and ensure growth of vital foreign exchange by exporting all the raw materials in the shape of managanese, iron ore and other ores.

When we demand the development of the port at Paradip, we were told that we have no hinterland and no industrial economy to justify it. But I would urge on the hon. Minister of Planning and also on the hon. Prime Minister to consider whether it is right that we should neglect the port of Pradip because we lack the hinterland. I would urge on them this matter in this sense; namely, unless the growth of the export of these ores and the natural potentialities of his State are developed, how is the hinterland going to be developed?

In this context, the hon. Prime Minister has indicated that our railway earnings probably will be going

up, because there might be a higher fare. And we are expecting a rise in the railway income from Rs. 46 crores in 1958 to Rs. 78 crores in 1959. When increase in the freight rate already effected has its full play, probably the railway income will be much more. On this ground alone, when Orissa caters to the growth of the railway income, there is great necessity for the development of railway communication as well as the development of Paradip Port in Orissa. Paradip Port should be connected with the Jajpur-Keonjhar Road. That is also under consideration of the State Government, but because of the lack of resources there, it has not yet been taken up. Road communication to convert this route will also develop the capacity of the line. The capacity of that line alone could develop the Paradip Port. As I have said, road communication is poor in this area and it is subject to the vagaries of nature of which we have had a bitter experience a few days ago.

Besides the growth of the railway, which is very essential in this area, because of the steel production which is going fast in this area, the development of the transport of coal should also be attended to. The bottlenecks in the steel production and steel industry and the growth of steel industry have been indicated by hon. Shri Morarka who spoke before me, because of the lack of coal development as well as the bottlenecks in the shape of wagons. Thus, owing to these reasons, full production in steel has not been achieved as had been expected during the second Plan.

As far as planning in general is concerned, its chief weakness has been its failure to inspire sufficient confidence among the people who still do not have any sense of participation in the Plan. The absence of zeal on the part of the people is not merely due to their backwardness. The aspect of planning which touch the people leave them cold, sometimes. The continuous rise in prices robs them of most of the increase in their incomes. In a similar way, with more and more unemployed people, the amount of frustration is also mounting.

As I have mentioned about the prices, I may also say something about the index of prices. I am a little concerned about it. The index of prices in the week ending 6th August reached the highest peak of 125·6 which was 117·2 at the same time last year. Some declarations have recently been made by the Government of India regarding the holding of the price-line, and similar declarations have been made by our hon. Finance Minister also. However belated they are, they are welcome. But a precise price strategy has yet to emerge. The Price Committee of the National Development Council, formed a few months back, has not yet finalised its deliberations. Much cannot be expected from the Government policies till it agrees to keep the deficit finance within a limit and revises its policies towards the production of consumer goods, the targets of which need to be raised.

That is why the *Eastern Economist*, in its recent article about price policy, has rightly observed that if we are to tackle the price situation, it has to be tackled as a battle-front, and for that we shall have to face or take drastic action irrespective of political and other considerations. In their remarks, they have rightly suggested that with our PL 480 stock of food and increase of consumer goods, if we have a 'supported' price structure, we may ask the agriculturists during the third Plan to reduce their prices to the extent that the buffer-stock that we will get under the PL 480 agreement is maintained. I do not think the agriculturists will grudge that, if they are assured of a steady and fixed price structure during the third Plan.

Lastly, on the employment front, the draft outline of the third Plan intriguingly suggests that 14 million new jobs would be created in the next five years against an increase of 15 million unemployed. The actual increase in unemployment may be larger, for, the second Plan target of employment was

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far from achieved. The third Plan will start with a backlog of unemployment of two million greater, than was the case in the second Plan. This too calls for a reorientation of the investment pattern of the Plan. For a realistic price and employment policy, quick-yielding projects have an obvious advantage. The shortage of funds cannot be a serious handicap in that respect, for, with a little encouragement and help, the small scale industries about which the Japanese team spoke very highly, can easily be expanded to keep pace with our development of the heavy machinery and heavy plants that are proposed to be set up during the third Plan.

Now, I will speak about mining, which is a very important foreign exchange earner and of very great importance for the region I come from. The problems of mines also get accentuated by the preferential treatment meted out to the public sector. in the allotment of wagons, etc. Here is a field where doctrinaire considerations seemed to have a better of economic realities at the hands of Government. The recent coal crisis has high-lighted the weakness of the coal policy. The failure in achieving the coal targets is primarily due to the assignment of a responsibility to the public sector which it had not the ability to shoulder,. At a time when national resources are so scarce, it passes one's comprehension why the Government should insist on spending a substantial part of them on a field where the private sector has clearly a better experience. The private sector has done very well and the hon. Prime Minister, while initiatinig the debate, said that both the private and public sectors should function as complementary to each other and should play their correct role for the progress of the country.

The mining industry is very labour-intensive like the other metaliferrous mining industries. To raise 1 ton of manganese ore from the earth to the ship, it engages nearly 30 labourers. The Planning Commission will be surprised to note that the present operating capacity of metaliferrous mines is over 500 times more than the present production level and production is 200 times more than the present railway transport capacity. The Planning Commission itself has very well said in the outline of the third Plan, while describing the pattern of low-grade coal in para 22, page 212 that:

> "In their case, it is transport rather than the ability to increase raising, which is likely to be the limiting factor."

This is exactly the case with Indian iron, manganese, chromite and with almost all the metaliferrous mining industries in this country.

That is why it is very necessary that to develop the mineral industry, particularly in the region I come from, there should be full facilities for the growth of transport capacity as well as the development of the Paradip port. So, if Orissa is to keep abreast of the other States during the third Plan, this is very necessary. My State will be considerably handicapped due to the ravages of the floods that have taken place there, which are unprecedented during the course of 100 years of recorded history. That is why we expect the Centre to come forward with generous help, as would be given to the other backward regions like Rajasthan, Assam and other areas which also require development, like the region I come from.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Aurangabad—Bihar): Sir, I have listened to the speech of Shri Morarka with very great attention and I confess to a feeling of dismay when I actually listened to him. The figures that he quoted led to an impression that the second Plan has not been a success, although if you look at the progress made over a decade, you will find that in all respects, we have made considerable headway.

I am referring to page 17 of the draft outline where it is said. that in

all commodities, there is an increase of 40 per cent.; in food crops, there is an increase of 40 per cent. and in other crops the increase is 38 per cent. In regard to industrial production, if 1951 is taken as the base year, our index shows that in 1959, in all commodities, we made a progress of 51 per cent. In cotton textiles, our achievement was 11 per cent. increase; in iron and steel 63 per cent. increase; in machinery the index is 424 per cent. and in chemicals 214 per cent.

As I was listening to the speeches of other Members, particularly Shri Asoka Mehta, I was fortified in my confidence that the first and second Plans have been a grand success. Today Shri Morarka has told us that there has been a big short-fall in our achievements. He has referred to the targets of the second Plan and our achievements till 1958-59, which do show that there has been a little short-fall. But if we analyse these achievements against the background of the initial difficulties which our second Plan had to face for the first two or three years, we can easily come to the conclusion that even there will be a small percentage of short-fall, it should be ignored. In food-grains, our achievement will be 93 per cent. In regard to cotton textiles, he gave a figure of 72·9 per cent. increase only and the production will be 4·7 million bales. But if he refers to the figure given in the draft Plan, he will see that our achievement in 1960-61 will be 5·4 million bales.

We have also to take into consideration the time-lag that necessarily follows the investment. Take food-grains, for instance. If we fix a target of production and if we plan for a certain amount of expenditure, we do not spend all the money in one year. Even if you put in all the money in one year, it will not give returns immediately. There is bound to be some time-leg. Therefore, considering the difficulties and the rough weather which the Plan had to face and the achievements that are there, I can say with confidence that there is no reason to feel disheartened and I continue to feel that the achievements over the last one decade are such that we can look ahead with confidence.

The outlay of the third Plan is a large one; it is more than the outlays of the first two Plans put together. On account of the achievements so far made and the progress we have made, we are in a position to plan for such a big outlay. Even a cautious organisation like the World Bank has stated that our Plan is not over-ambitious, considering the needs of the country and the growing population. I am very sorry to say that I do not agree with Shri Morarka when he says that within ten years any country would be able to put her economy in order but we have not. Perhaps, Shri Morarka forgets the stupendous problems which our country had to face and the backlog in our economy that was left as a legacy of foreign rule. Against that background if we look at the achievements and the progress that we have made, we can stand before the world with a measure of pride.

So far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned, regarding the objectives, as the hon. Prime Minister rightly said, there is hardly any dispute. The only one point on which one can join issue is on the question of implementation. I have one grievance against the Planning Commission. They have referred to the measures taken to reduce the disparities in rural economy. I am sorry they have not said a word about the achievement that we have made in reducing the existing inequalities in the urban sector. Sir, you are aware that several attempts have been made in this House as well as in the other House by way of Resolutions and Bills to induce Government to put a ceiling on urban incomes as well. But the Prime Minister has rightly observed that if you want to keep up the tempo of development you cannot put a ceiling on income. But, at the same time,

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we have got to take steps to reduce the gaping disparities in income.

As I have told you, planning for such a heavy outlay requires a big effort on the part of the country and it requires the active co-operation of all concerned. Consistent with our objective of a socialist pattern of society, we cannot but take steps to reduce the dispartiees in urban incomes as well. I do not know why the Planning Commission has not referred to the measures that they have taken to reduce the disparities in urban economy, nor the achievements made, although they have enumerated the various measures that have been taken to reduce the disparity in rural economy. This is likely to create a sense of discrimination.

I would very respectfully submit that the Planning Commission would do well to have an evaluation made of the various measures taken so far to reduce the gaping disparities in the urban economy as well. As far as we are concerned, the popular impression is that the gap is widening instead of getting narrower. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the Planning Commission to collect the requisite information and tell the people that there has been a significant reduction in inequalities.

Allied to this question is the question of equitable distribution of wealth and income as also prevention of concentration of economic power in a few hands. With your permission, I may read out what the draft Plan says:

> "From the broader social angle it is essential that there should be a wide diffusion of enterprise in the private sector and new entrants should be encouraged and, at the same time, concentration of economic power and monopolistic tendencies should be countered effectively."

Further on, the draft Plan says:

> "the licensing policy should be so operated as to facilitate the entry of new firms, promote small and medium enterprises and exercise vigilance in the expansion of large business."

May I ask how far this policy has been successful? The Third Plan is the continuation of the Second Plan and this is not an isolated Plan. What steps have been taken by the Government to prevent this? As far as I know, big business men are freely entering the field where small businessmen are operating. Suppose big business houses like Tatas and Birlas were to start cold storage tomorrow, where does the small-scale entrepreneur go? I have known such instances where some of these big houses are taking to this kind of activity as well. While dealing with the employment situation it has been observed that care should be taken to disperse industries and manufacture of small components may be left to small-scale entrepreneurs. We would like to know how far our policies have succeeded in bringing new entrants. We have seen so many ventures being launched but in almost all these ventures we find that big business houses are there.

I will refer to another case. Small business men were manufacturing bungo, a component of drum closure. Government wanted to encourage the manufacture of this. Therefore, they banned the import of foreign manufacture in this country. As soon as the ban was placed on imports, big businessmen also entered this field and started manufacturing. Though Government have got some power to regulate the entry of big business houses in order to promote small scale industries. nothing has been done in this case

Then, with regard to flanges, which is also a component of drum closure.

our local manufacturers were preparing it. What we needed was only raw material in the shape of steel. Instead of giving licences for raw materials, what the Government have done is to permit a foreign firm to start manufacture of it. Even though there is a local supply of these things, Government have already issued import licences of the order of Rs. 3 lakhs or 4 lakhs of foreign exchange. Why this has happened, it passes our comprehension. Even from the point of view of conserving foreign exchange this is a wrong thing. What does this show?

It seems that the pattern and scale of vigilance, alertness and determination needed for executing the policies is lacking somewhere. Either there is lack of co-ordination or harmony in those who are charged with the implementation of these policies or our officials who are charged with the implementation of the programme have not properly been attuned to the ideology of the Plan. Therefore, there is need for streamlining our administration. Unless we do so I am afraid—I express my apprehension—there is bound to be a shortfall everywhere.

Take the case of employment. The Plan has dealt with the employment question rather in a casual manner. There is already a backlog of 2 million. New employment opportunities that are being created are 13·5 million. They are assuming that 1·5 million more jobs will be created. They feel that at this rate of investment and progress we will be able to catch up with the backlog and provide jobs for about 15 million people. Yet, the entire backlog will not be wiped off even according to their estimate. Apart from that I do not believe the figures that have been given because from our own experience we find whenever we go back to our constituencies we are swarmed by unemployed people. Every day the number is increasing despite the fact that we are creating employment opportunities—the number of unemployed people is also increasing simultaneously.

Then about the land reforms measures. You have imposed ceilings. You are going to introduce ceilings. What is going to happen? You are not going to create new employment because the landless labourers, if at all they are going to get the land, are already working on that land and are getting seasonal employment in the nearby factories. If now they are getting this land, it is of some interest to know whether the land that they are going to get is going to give them full employment or not. Then at the same time you are displacing people. For some of them who have been earning their livelihood from these lands we have not made any alternative arrangements. This shows that there is some defect somewhere, either in the planning or in the execution of the policy. So, what I wanted to say is that our planners should take note of these things and should take into consideration all these things when they bring forward the final draft before the House.

I will refer to one thing more and that is with regard to the resources. I will not take much time of the House because already my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, has devoted time to this. I just wanted to express my fear that perhaps we have been rather optimistic in estimating our foreign exchange resources as well as our internal resources because we have got to take into consideration the emergence of new States in Africa and the interest that they have attracted of our friendly nations like America, as also the limited resources at the disposal of our Socialist friends. In view of all this, we have to take into consideration whether we are likely to meet the entire foreign exchange demand of our Third Plan or not.

With regard to tax efforts, as my hon. friend has said, we have got to rely on the commodity tax now because there is not much scope for

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direct taxation except in the higher reaches or the corporation tax. If you increase it in either case there will be a lot of hue and cry. At the lowest base you cannot do so because already the tax is very heavy. If you are going to tax more, you have also got to see whether the present tax structure or the taxation apparatus is perfect and whether or not there is great evasion. Even the Planning Commission has said that we have got to prevent evasion and keep a watch on our expense accounts. The Estimates Committee has also said during the last few years that very little of whatever money we have raised from taxation has gone into investment. So this is a serious comment on the implementation of this policy. I would suggest that if you want that your Plan should succeed, that there should be no shortfall, that we go ahead despite the vagaries of the monsoon and all that, you have got to have a high-powered body to look to the implementation of it. Perhaps there is one such body in Soviet Russia. We should not fight shy of taking lessons from Soviet Russia and have a body like this to see that the programmes are properly and adequately executed. I have pointed out to you some of the lapses on the part of those charged with the execution of policy and they should immediately be brought to book so that there may not be a recurrence of these kinds of things that go against the declared policy of the Plan.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लगभग चौथा समय है जब कि जिस समय वक्त पूरा होता है तब मुझे बोलने का मौका मिलता है ।

सब से प्रथम मैं प्लैन बनाने वालों को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना और द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अनुभव और जनता की भावनाओं को समझ कर, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूप रेखा तैयार की है । वैसे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में हमें साफ बतलाया है हर एक चीज को लेकिन आज एक व्यक्ति की शक्ति नहीं है कि इस रूप रेखा को पढ़ कर वह कोई दूसरी प्लैन तैयार कर सके क्योंकि इस समय हमारा जो एक आर्थिक सवाल है, दूसरे जो हमारे साधन हैं, तीसरे जो हमारी शक्ति है, इन तीनों बातों को देख कर प्लैन तैयार की जाती है । जब प्लैन की बातें आती हैं तो दो मुख्य बातें सामने आती हैं और मैं यह मानता हूं कि अगर इन दो बातों की समस्या हल हो जाती है तो सभी यह कहने के लिये तैयार होंगे कि प्लैन ठीक है । हमें आज देखने को मिलता है और जो हमारी समस्यायें हैं उन में से एक तो रोजगार की समस्या है और दूसरे भावों की । इस का जिक्र प्लैन के अन्दर किया गया है । लेकिन मैं तीन रोज से इस सदन में भाषणों को सुन रहा हूं । "किन्तु" या "परन्तु" के साथ किसी ने यह नहीं बताया है कि दरअस्ल इस प्लैन को कामयाब बनाने के लिये उस के यह यह सुझाव हैं और उस तरह से करना चाहिये । बल्कि जिस की मर्जी आयी उसने उस की आलोचना की और मनचाही आलोचना की, जो कि दरअस्ल उन के दिल में न हो, लेकिन बिल के बाहर की आलोचना उन्होंने की । इस का मतलब यह था कि प्लान को कामयाब करने के लिये जिस भावना की जरूरत है वह पैदा न होने पाये और प्लान कामयाब न हो, मैं समझता हूं यह उन के दिल की बात है । मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में एक दृष्टान्त याद आता है । एक चित्रकार ने एक सुन्दर चित्र बनाया और बना कर रखा और कहा कि अगर किसी को इस चित्र में कई नुक्स दिखायी दे वह उस जगह पर एक चिह्न बना दे । नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो देखने आता वह चित्र पर एक चिह्न बना कर चला जाता चाहे उसे इस बात का पता हो या न हो कि चित्र बनाने की कला क्या है और किस प्रकार से चित्र बनाया जाता है और उस में क्या नुक्स

है । किसी ने गाल पर चिह्न बनाया तो किसी ने नाक पर और सुबह से शाम तक यह होता रहा, परिणाम यह हुआ कि वह चित्र नहीं रहा केवल चिह्न ही रह गये । और आखिर में हमारे आचार्य जी की तरह एक आदमी आया, उस को सड़क पर डामर पड़ा मिला, उस ने उस को सारे चित्र पर पोत दिया। तो मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि हमारे एक बुजुर्ग जिन से हम बहुत सीख सकते हैं उन्होंने इस तरह की आलोचना की कि जैसे इस प्लान में कुछ भी न हो । यह देख कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ ।

मैं केवल फिगर्स और कागज की बात नहीं करता । मैं कानों तक की बात नहीं करता । मैं तो आंखों देखी बात करता हूं । जो देहातों में और शहरों में जाता है वह देख सकता है कि सन् १९४७ में क्या हालत थी, पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद देश की क्या हालत थी, दूसरी योजना के अन्दर देश की क्या हालत है । जिस ने भी देश की हालत का अध्ययन किया होगा उस को मानना पड़ेगा कि देश की हालत में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है । यह ठीक है कि अभी समाजवाद नहीं आ गया है । लेकिन समाजवाद कोई जादू के जोर से नहीं लाया जा सकता, उस में समय लगता है । मैं रूस में घूम कर आया हूं । उन को ४५ बरस हो गये लेकिन अभी तक वहां समाजवाद नहीं दिखाई देता । एक आदमी अपनी कमाई में से अ..े कुटुम्ब को नहीं खिला सकता है । वहां काफी डिसपैरिटी दिखाई दी । इसी तरह से दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भी डिसपैरिटी है । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी हमारी आजादी प्रजातन्त्र के गर्भ के बाहर आकर घुटनों चल रही है, अभी वह दौड़ नही सकती है । इस में समय लगेगा ।

लेकिन सवाल यह आता है कि देश की पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश के हर एक नागरिक को सहयोग देना चाहिये चाहे उस का सम्बन्ध कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से हो, या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी से हो या अन्य किसी पार्टी से हो। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अगर हम एक ईंट रखते हैं तो हमारी विरोधी पार्टी के लोग उस ईंट को उखाड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं, उस के ऊपर दूसरी ईंट रखने की कोशिश नहीं करते । यह हमारा अनुभव है, और मुझे दुख है कि मुरारका जी ने कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं जो कि उन को नहीं कहनी चाहियें थीं ।

लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं कि जिन पर हमारी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये । प्लान पीरियड खत्म होने को है और हम अपने देश की बेकारी की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके हैं, बन्दी को नहीं रोक सके हैं, और तीसरी बात यह है कि टैक्सेशन का बोझ गरीब जनता पर बहुत पड़ा है अमीरों पर कम पड़ा है । इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखना होगा । अगर हम तीसरी योजना को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमको टैक्सेशन बढ़ाना होगा, लेकिन कहां बढ़ाना होगा ? हम को यह देखना होगा कि फोड़ा कहां है और उसी जगह नश्तर लगाना होगा । आप को बड़े बड़े पैसे वालों पर टैक्स लगाना होगा । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने मंजूर किया है कि नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी है लेकिन वह किस के पास गयी उस की जांच के वास्ते कमेटी बिठायेंगे । मैं कहता हूं कि कमेटी की क्या जरूरत है, फिगर आप के पास हैं ।

सन् १९४७ के पहले हमारे देश में एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं थी लेकिन जैसा कि मुरारका जी ने बताया अब एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगभग ३८० करोड़ रुपये के करीब हो गयी है । और लगभग २५–३० करोड़ एक्साइज ड्यूटी सन् १९४८ में टैक्सटाइल मिलों के मालिकों ने माफ करा ली नहीं तो ४०० करोड़ एक्साइज ड्यूटी होती । यह सारी

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

की सारी गरीबों को देनी पड़ती है। पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना के शुरू में लगभग ६६ करोड़ एक्साइज ड्यूटी थी। वह बढ़ कर १८८ करोड़ हो गयी और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू में वह १८८ करोड़ थी। आज ३८० करोड़ एक्साइज ड्यूटी गरीब जनता से ली जा रही है प्लान को कामयाब बनाने के लिये। लेकिन मैं मुरारका जी से और मसानी जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इनकम टैक्स का क्या हाल है। इनकम टैक्स करीब करीब उतना ही चला आ रहा है। सन १९४८ में इनकम टैक्स १५८ करोड़ था और आज वह १८७ करोड़ है। कितना फर्क हुआ है ? गरीब जनता ने लगभग ४०० करोड़ रुपये एक्साइज ड्यूटी के दिये और पैसे वालों ने क्या दिया ?

उद्योगों का विकास हो रहा है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर का भी विकास हो रहा है और पबलिक सेक्टर का भी विकास हो रहा है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन जो औद्योगिक विकास प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो रहा है वह जनता की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये नहीं है, वह मुनाफा कमाने के लिये हो रहा है, और जहां प्राफिट पर थोड़ी भी आंच आती है वहां कारखाने बन्द करने की बात आती है। मुरारका जीने कहा कि टैक्सटाइल का उत्पादन कम हुआ। मैं कहता हूं कि कम नहीं हुआ बल्कि कम किया गया क्योंकि उन को एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करानी थी, और जिस रोज पालिया-मेंट में यह तय हो गया कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करनी है, उसी रोज टैक्सटाइल में हालत बदल गयी। जब एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम नहीं हुई थी उस वक्त कपड़ा भरा पड़ा था। लेकिन आप देखें कि उस वक्त के भाव में और आज के भाव में ६० परसेंट की वृद्धि हो गयी है। तो मैं कहता हूं कि टेक्सटाइल में कमी कहां है। वह कमी तो की गयी थी।

तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप कोएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ाना है, अगर आप को देश का विकास करना है, अगर आप को देश के अन्दर प्राइसेज बढ़ने नहीं देनी है, तो सरकार को यह गारंटी देनी चाहिये कि जो कारखाने हैं, वह बन्द नहीं होंगे। कोई जमीन जो खेती लायक है उसको पड़ती नहीं रहने दिया जायेगा। आजकल होता यह है कि एक कारखाना खुलता है तो दूसरा बन्द होता है। यह कोई विकास नहीं है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि पहली गारंटी देश के श्रमिकों को यह देनी चाहिये कि जो कारखाने चालू हैं उन को किसी भी हालत में बन्द नहीं होने दिया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात है प्राइसेज के बारे में। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि प्राइसेज ऊंची न जायें तो भाव नियंत्रण के सिवा कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। हम ने देखा कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कीमतों को स्थिर रखने की काफी कोशिशें हुई लेकिन उस में किसान को नुकसान हुआ। फायदा हुआ बीच के डंडी मारने वाले का जिस ने इधर से भी लिया और उधर से भी लिया। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिये और उस पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। अगर आप पूरा कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम इतना तो करना ही चाहिये कि जो चीजें जिन्दगी के लिये जरूरी हैं उन का भाव तो स्थिर होना चाहिये। कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि अमुक आमदनी वाले व्यक्ति को अमुक तादाद में और अमुक भाव पर चीजें मिलेंगी। उदाहरण के लिये आप यह निश्चित कर सकते हैं कि तीन सौ तक आमदनी वाले व्यक्ति को ढाई सेर अनाज दिया जायेगा, इतनी दाल आदि दी जायेगी और उस के लिये एक खास भाव निश्चित किया जाना चाहिये। जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं वे तो किसी भी कीमत पर खरीद सकते हैं लेकिन गरीब लोग तो ज्यादा दाम दे कर नहीं खरीद सकते। इसलिये गरीब लोगों के लिये यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि उन की जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजें उन को निश्चित भाव पर दी जायें। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि प्राइसेज की समस्या अपने आप हल हो जायेगी।

बेकारी के बारे में मैं ने अभी निवेदन किया है कि एक तरफ तो सरकार उद्योग बढ़ाती है और दूसरी तरफ वे बन्द होते हैं। उस से बेकारी बढ़ती है।

आधुनिकीकरण का सवाल चल रहा है। पुराने कारखानों में नई मशीनरी डाली जाती है, आटोमैटिक मशीनरी डाली जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आटोमैटिक मशीनें डालनी पड़ेंगी और पुरानी मशीनों को निकालना पड़ेगा, इस में कोई शक नहीं। रेशनेलाइजेशन होगा। लेकिन सरकार यह भी ठहरा दे कि जिस कारखाने में आधुनिकीकरण किया जाये, उस की मशीनरी भी उत्पादन के आधार पर उतनी बढ़ाई जाये कि उस में एम्प्लायमेंट कम न हो। होता क्या है कि हमारे यहां एक कारखाने में तीन हजार आदमी काम करते हैं और ५०० आदमी उस में से कम कर दिये—५०० आदमी रेशनेलाइजेशन में कम हो गये और ढ़ाई हजार रह गये। दूसरा कारखाना खोला गया और उस में नई मशीनरी डाल कर ५०० आदमी लगाये गये। सरकार ने वह ५०० आदमी तो गिन लिये कि ५०० आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया गया, लेकिन जो ५०० आदमी बेकार हो गये, उन का क्या होगा ? इस के अलावा हमारी आबादी भी बढ़ रही है, उस का भी सवाल है। इन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रख कर बेकारी का सवाल हल करना चाहिये।

इस के बाद में प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो कुश्ती हो रही है, उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस में हमें बहुत धोखा होरहा है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले पब्लिक सैक्टर को पनपने नहीं देते, इस के मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं। नेपा मिल के उत्पादन का टारगैट १०० टन रोजाना ठहराया गया है और सरकार ने यह भी ठहराया है कि उस को डबल करना है। अगर नेपा मिल के उत्पादन को डबल किया जाता है, तो जिस प्रकार की लकड़ी की नेपा मिल में जरूरत है, उस को प्राप्त करने में नेपा के फारेस्ट में कठिनाई होगी, उतनी लकड़ी नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन मुझे पता चला है कि स्टेट गवनमेंट ने बिना प्लानिंग कमीशन से पूछे और बिना सेंट्रल गवनमेंट की राय लिये हुए एक दूसरे सेठ जी को हार्ड-बोर्ड फैक्टरी डालने के लिये उस फारेस्ट से लकड़ी देना तय कर लिया है। एक तो यह पब्लिक सैक्टर है। उस के लिये जितना रा मैटीरियल चाहिये, वह उस फारेस्ट में नहीं है और उस मिल के उत्पादन को डबल करने की बात चल रही है। दूसरी तरफ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दूसरे सेठ जी के लिये एक दूसरा कारखाना डालने के लिये बात कर रही है। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले को तो रा मैटीरियल मिल जायेगा, लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने, नेपा मिल, को कितना नकसान होगा।

इसी तरह शाहडोल में गवर्नमेंट ने कागज की एक फैक्टरी डालने का तय किया है। बांस का फारेस्ट है। एक सेठ जी को वह दे दिया गया और गवनमेंट के साथ लिखान हो गया कि ७ रुपये टन के हिसाब से बांस उन्हें दिया जायेगा। उन्होंने क्या किया कि जमीन एक्वायर की और सारे का सारा फैंसिंग कर दिया। अभी वहां पर एक ईंट भी नहीं रखी गई, लेकिन बारह महीने से बांस काटा जा रहा है और काट काट कर गाड़ियों में ले जाया जा रहा है और ६० रुपये टन के हिसाब से बेचा जा रहा है। कारखाने के नाम से, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के नाम से यह सारे का सारा जो नुकसान हो रहा है, यह सारे देश को, गरीब जनता को हो रहा है और ७ रुपये टन का बांस गरीब जनता को पूंजीपतियों से ६० रुपये टन के हिसाब से खरीदना पड़ रहा है। इस को देखने की जरूरत है।

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में निमाड़ क्षेत्र में सनावत में पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक कारखाना डालने का तय किया गया है। किसानों से जमीन भी एक्वायर कर ली गई है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 25,1960/Bhadra 3, 1882 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, August* 24, 1960/*Bhadra* 2, 1882 (*Saka*)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 4433—75

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
686	Bankers from abroad .	4433—36
687	Aligarh University . .	4437—44
688	Monographs on basic education . . .	4444—46
689	Traffic in Delhi . .	4446—50
690	Talcher Mining Training School . . .	4450—52
691	Board of Governors for Engineering College, Delhi	4453-54
692	Sahitya Ratna Examination . . .	4454—60
693	Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur . .	4460-61
694	Examination system .	4461—66
695	Disparity in Regional Investments of L.I.C. .	4466—69
696	Vice-Chancellor of Vikram University . .	4469—72
697	Steel production .	4472—75

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 4576—4570

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
698	International Students House, New Delhi .	4476
699	Copper in Rajasthan and Sikkim	4476
700	Smuggling on Punjab border	4476-77
701	Mazagaon docks, Bombay	4477
702	Coal washeries . .	4478
703	Military Training for Civilian Employees of Defence Organisation .	4479
704	Forged currency .	4479-80
705	Standard National Atlas	4480
706	Coaching classes for S.C. and S.T. students . .	4481
707	Law Ministers' Conference	4481-82
708	Engineering and Technical Personnel in Union Territories	4482-83
709	Service integration of Kerala	4483-84
710	Recovery from Kanpur Millowners . .	4484
711	Border districts of U.P.	4485-86
712	Land acquired for Bhilai Steel Plant . . .	4486

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
713	Vocational Training to Servicemen . . .	4486-87
714	Deposits of Indian Cooperative Societies in Pakistan	4487-88
715	Life Insurance Corporation	4488
716	Oriental Conference in U.S.S.R.	4489
717	Higher Secondary School Teachers in Tripura . .	4489
718	Educational facilities for children of Defence personnel	4489-90
719	Popular Government in Manipur	4490-91
720	Basic Education Literature Committee . .	4492
721	L.I.C. investments .	4492
722	Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 . . .	4492
723	Archaeological Museums, Konarak and Ratnagiri .	4493
724	Violation of Indian Airspace	4493-94
725	Compulsory retirement of officers	4494
726	Bomb explosion in Harike village	4494-95
727	Indo-Stanvac Project .	4495
728	High Altitude Protective Equipment	4495-96
729	Nubian Monuments of Egypt	4496
730	Coal Washery at Durgapur	4496
731	Goodwill visits of Indian Naval ships	4497
732	L.I.C. investment in "Anand Bazar Patrika"	4497
733	Standard English-Hindi Dictionary	4497—99
734	North-Western Circle of Department of Archaeology	4499
735	Grant to Y.M.C.A., London . .	4499-4500
736	India Office Library .	4500
737	Crimes in Delhi	4501
738	Children's Literature	4501-02
739	Legislation *re*: Government contracts . .	4503

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	*Subjects*	COLUMNS
740	Purchase of ammunition from a European firm	4503
741	Standard of Education .	4504
742	Iron ore	4504–05
743	Supply of iron and steel to Small Scale Industries	4505–06
744	Project Report for alloy and tool steel plant .	4506
745	National Cadet Corps .	4506–07
746	Indian Investments in Ethiopia . . .	4507
747	Three Year Degree Course in U.P. . . .	4508–09
748	Seizure of Gold	4509
U.S.Q. No.		
1363	Recruitment of Collectors of Sea Customs Department	4509-10
1364	Water facilities to Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra and Gujarat States . . .	4510
1365	Gambling cases in Delhi	4510
1366	Girls' abduction in Delhi	4511
1367	Tobacco cultivation	4511
1368	Smuggling gold . .	4511–12
1369	Total foreign exchange for students . . .	4512
1370	Imam Bara of Asaf-ud-Daula, Lucknow . .	4512–13
1371	Polytechnic for women .	4513
1372	Circle Superintendents of Department of Archaeology	4513
1373	Grants to Aligarh Muslim University . . .	4514
1374	Honorary Magistrates in Delhi	4514–15
1375	Planetarium in Delhi .	4515
1376	Training of Primary Teachers	4515–16
1377	Bal Bhawan in New Delhi	4516
1378	Planning Units in Universities . . .	4516–17
1379	National Museum, Delhi	4517
1380	Post. Matric Scholarships to Backward classes in Punjab . . .	4517–18
1381	Estate Duty in Punjab	4518
1382	Revenue in U.P. in 1959-60 . . .	4518
1383	School Hostels in U.P.	4519

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1384	Merit-*cum*-Means Scholarships in U.P. . .	4519–20
1385	Iron and steel requirements of U. P. . .	4521
1386	Beggary in Delhi .	4522
1387	Multi-purpose school	4522
1388	Crimes in Delhi . .	4522–23
1389	Indian National Archives Library. . . .	4523
1390	Central Instruments and Services Laboratory .	4524
1391	Illumination of Historical Monuments in Delhi .	4524
1392	Primary education in Union territories . .	4524—26
1393	Research projects for production of craft material for basic schools .	4526—28
1394	Source Books for Basic School Subjects . .	4527—29
1395	Children's literature	4529
1396	Auction sale of timber .	4529–30
1397	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad . . .	4531
1398	Gatiswar temple at Algum (Orissa) . . .	4531
1399	Scholarships in Himachal Pradesh . . .	4532
1400	Import of Defence equipment	4532–33
1401	Eastern Zonal Council .	4533
1402	Municipal Scavengers .	4633–34
1403	Educational Development Plans of Orissa 1960-61 . . .	4534
1404	Grants to Cultural Organisations in Orissa .	4534–35
1405	Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad .	4535
1406	Works Committee in National Physical Laboratory . . .	4536
1407	Industrial employees in Defence establishments .	4
1408	Polygamy in Himachal Pradesh . . .	4537
1409	Illicit distillation of liquor . . .	4537–38
1410	Bye-product of steel .	4538
1411	Special Committee on educational institutions .	4538–39
1412	Pardons and Remissions	4539–40
1413	Training centre for the Adult Blind in Dehra Dun	4540

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1414	Asbestos deposits in Andhra Pradesh . .	4540-41
1415	Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students in Delhi	4541
1416	Training in teaching in Delhi	4542
1417	Multi-purpose Schools in Delhi . . .	4542
1418	Kukis in Manipur .	4543
1419	Bootlegging in Delhi .	4543-44
1420	Allocation of funds by SUNFED for Development projects . .	4544-45
1421	Employment Offices for the Handicapped . .	4545
1422	Recovery of a girl in New Delhi	4545-46
1423	Games and sports equipment to Ex-criminal tribes in Delhi . . .	4546
1424	Ex-criminal tribes in Delhi	4546-47
1425	Medical aid to Harijans	4547
1426	Gadgets for the blind .	4547-48
1427	Death claims paid by L.I.C. . . .	4548
1428	Survey deparpment at Mount Abu . .	4548-49
1429	Talcher Colliery .	4549
1430	Government officials .	4549-50
1431	Labour and Social service Camps in Andhra Pradesh	4550-51
1432	Income Tax Arrears .	4551
1433	Pay scales of technical teachers . . .	4551-52
1434	Under-trials in Tihar Jail	4552-53
1435	Fort at Pallu Village, Bikaner . . .	4553-54
1436	Smuggling of opium .	4554-55
1437	Tour of Ministers . .	4555
1438	Circular by Tripura Administration . . .	4555-56
1439	Rat menace in Tripura	4556-58
1440	Mayabundar Dam in North Andaman Island . .	4558-59
1441	High Schools in Himachal Pradesh . . .	4559
1442	Foreign students in India	4559-60
1443	Cases under the official Secrets Act, 1923 .	4560
1444	Writ Petitions in Punjab High Court . . .	4560
1445	Petitions . . .	4561
1446	Arms and Ammunition used by China . .	4561
1447	All India Council of Elementary Education .	4562
1448	Indian Scientists abroad	4562
1449	Unauthorised scale of liquor in Delhi .	4563
1450	Youth hostels .	4563
1451	Sui gas from Pakistan .	4564
1452	National Service .	4564
1453	Socio-economic conditions of High School students . . .	4564-65
1454	Cultivation of tobacco .	4565-66
1455	Statues near Janpath, Delhi	4566
1456	Aerial ropeway for Singareni Colliery . .	4567
1457	Sports in Delhi Schools	4567-68
1458	Requirement of teachers in Delhi Schools .	4568
1459	Shortage of teachers in Delhi	4568-69
1460	Education in Delhi .	4569-70

OBITUARY REFERENCE . 4570

The Speaker made a reference of the passing away of Shri Indra Vidyavachaspati who was a member of the Provisional Parliament

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect . .

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . . 4570

Sixty-eighth Report was presented

LEAVE OF ABSENCE . 4571

The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House:

(1) Shri Balasaheb Salunke

(2) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri

COLUMNS

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—*contd.*

(3) Shri Laisram Achaw Singh

(4) Shri Liladhar Kotoki

(5) Shri Joginder Sen Mandi

(6) Shri Prabhu Narain Singh

(7) Shri B. Pocker

(8) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar

(9) Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria

(10) Shri K. Ashanna

(11) Shri Lachman Singh

(12) Dr. K. B. Menon.

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE*: DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN 4571—4728

Further discussion on the Motion *re.* Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan and the substitute motion thereto moved on 22-8-60 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1960/BHADRA 3, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the Motion *re.* Draft Third Five Year Plan and substitute motions thereto.

GMIPND—LS II—878(ai) LS—1-9-60—950